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BRIAND PLAN INDORSED ON MAIN THEORY

Replies in Agreement on Necessity of European Rapprochement

NATIONS EMPHASIZE PARTICULAR ISSUES

Revision of Treaties Raised by Some, Others Hold Stoutly to Status Quo

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Replies to the questionnaire sent out in May by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, on the desirability of a new European organization have been dribbling in over a considerable period and therefore there may be confusion as to their general import.

Now that official opinions have been received from practically all the European countries consulted it would be well to examine their purport.

Distinction should be made between the more effusive suggestion of Briand partisans in France and the more modest proposals of M. Briand himself. He endeavored to proceed cautiously, inviting views rather than expressing them, although he laid stress on some measure of European union and seemed to suppose that a European executive committee, European assembly, and European secretariat on the model of those of the League of Nations and working harmoniously with the League were necessary.

There is unanimity in these replies on the essential point—namely the need of real rapprochement of European nations. On that there is no dissentient voice.

Diversity on Methods

But it must be acknowledged that there is remarkable diversity of attitude toward political proposals. Nearly every country makes reservations. They are so numerous and sometimes so contradictory that doubts may be entertained whether a general agreement will prevail over particular objections or whether particular objections will nullify the general agreement.

Yet it should be remembered that the Kellogg pact which was triumphantly concluded encountered just as many obstacles at the beginning.

Many controversies have been provoked by the questionnaire. Countries which are dissatisfied by the peace treaties take advantage of the opportunity of asserting that a European federation can only be built on the foundations of justice and they therefore advocate revision of treaties. They bring up problems of minorities, of disarmament, of territorial dispositions.

On the other hand satisfied countries, notably members of the Little

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Rumania Provides Means to Pension Aged Journalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The newspaper men of Rumania are to receive old-age pensions, and when they retire from active work are to live in nicely furnished and attractive "journalists' retreats," according to a law which has just been passed by the National Assembly here.

Of course all this is not to be given to them as a gift, pure and simple. They are to help build up the pension fund. As the workers, school teachers and state officials in most European countries contribute from their monthly salaries or wages toward a pension fund, from which they draw in cases of need or after retirement, so the Rumanian journalists are going to be required to lay money aside for a rainy day.

Every real newspaper man or woman in the country, whose chief occupation is journalism and who receives for such work at least 4000 lei, or $25 monthly, and who is a member of one of the authorized Rumanian journalists' associations, is to contribute regularly toward the retirement fund, which will be administered, controlled and supplemented by the state.

GREECE DENOUNCES PACT WITH BULGARIA

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The temporary trade convention between Bulgaria and Greece has been denounced by the latter. Bulgarian official circles consider this to be a drastic political measure taken for the sake of exercising pressure on the Bulgarian Government in connection with the negotiations now being conducted in Athens for the settlement of certain outstanding monetary claims between the two states.

The Greek Foreign Minister, on the other hand, officially attributes the denunciation of the convention to the recent increase by Bulgaria of the tariff duty on goods imported from Greece. Since Bulgaria exports to Greece far more than it imports, the abolition of the trade agreement will seriously injure its commerce. The measure will make the establishment of friendly relations more difficult. Already the Minister of Agriculture and a group of Bulgarian parliamentarians have canceled a visit they were on the point of making to Greece.

Cuba to Wipe Out City for New Federal Unit

By The United Press

Havana, Cuba

ONE of the oldest municipalities in the New World, San Cristóbal de la Habana, will lose its identity as a city Feb. 24, 1931, when, under the modified Cuban Constitution, it will become a central or federal district similar to the District of Columbia in the United States.

This bill will provide for the election of a director-general and a commission composed of 15 members, five representing the business interests, five representing labor and five representing the Cuban Chamber of Commerce. From this body committees of three would be formed to govern the various departments which now make up the munncipal government.

Swope Explains How Empoyees' Aid Plan Works

General Electric Head Says System Might Help in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A work program by which unemployment distress in industry may be placed under ameliorative control was outlined by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, to the members of Governor Roosevelt's committee on the stabilization of industry for the prevention of unemployment, here on July 18.

Mr. Swope explained that the plan by which a $1,000,000 equitable loan and relief fund has been established in the General Electric plants to offset seasonal or cyclical employment conditions was first introduced in 1925 with some skepticism, but was now in general adoption, with 75 per cent of the company's 88,000 employees participants. He characterized it as an "interesting experiment in which the company is glad to join its employees, first, in endeavoring to find a solution, and, second, in ameliorating the tragic effects of unemployment on particular employees who are in no sense responsible for their unemployment."

The meeting was one of a series of conferences by the Governor's committee, of which Henry Bruere is chairman, with representative employers throughout the State to promote the exchange of information regarding stabilization practices as they are being worked out by New York industries.

The General Electric plan, the details of which were published in the Monitor of June 20, was based, Mr. Swope said, on volunteer payments; its adoption was dependent upon the vote of 60 per cent of the employees in any plant; it was not final in form or substance, and could be modified by joint action of the employees and the company.

Mr. Bruere, speaking for the committee, said the meetings thus far had served to reveal that employers in general recognize the question of unstable employment as "perhaps the outstanding problem of our existing industrial system." The committee had found, he added, a widespread effort to stabilize operations in industry, part of which had been "reasonably" effective.

As the cyclical depressions, so called, did not equally affect every business, Mr. Bruere said, the committee had adopted the policy of bringing to the attention of business men practices which had already been adopted, rather than of urging upon them a specific practice.

"The committee has not found it necessary to exhort employers to take an interest in the stabilization of the operations," Mr. Bruere continued. "That is something for which every well-conducted business aims. There appears to be a general recognition of the importance of maintaining employment, both for the purpose of sustaining the efficiency of operation and to keep whole the economic structure of the State, so largely dependent as it is on the mass-buying power of employees."

CHINESE ARMIES FACE EACH OTHER IN DEADLOCK

100,000 Additional Nationalist Troops Reported Leaving for Front

SHANGHAI (AP)—Nationalist military authorities at Nanking indicated July 21 the Government had approved a program whereby 100,000 additional troops will be sent to the civil war fronts in Honan and Shantung Provinces.

The additional troops will be used in an attempt to break the deadlock between Northern rebel and Nationalist armies. Twenty thousand of these reinforcements were reported already concentrated at Pukow ready to move northward.

Nationalist Government intelligence sources, comparatively quiet for 48 hours, renewed their activities July 21, stating that the Nationalist armies in all sectors were in the midst of heavy fighting, were steadily advancing and had inflicted heavy losses on the Northerners.

In Shantung Province, where the principal hostilities were reported, the Nationalists claimed their forces along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in the vicinity of Yaian were preparing to begin a still stronger thrust as a result of the anticipated capture of Tsinanfu. Along this sector the Nationalists claimed within the past 24 hours the capture of 5000 rebels and the killing of 3000.

In eastern Honan Province, where the Northerners said, July 18, they occupied Kweiteh and continued their advance into Kiangsu Province, the Nationalists stated their forces repeatedly had repulsed the rebel attacks, although their respective lines were not changed.

Independent news sources, however, indicated the Northerners have advanced within 10 miles of Kweiteh.

Along the Peking-Hankow Railway the Government asserted it was holding well-established positions and had not suffered reverses, as the rebels had claimed.

The Northern Alliance move toward establishing an independent government in Peiping received an impetus as a result of the decision of Wang Ching-wei, Radical Kuomintang Left Wing leader, who has been in a political eclipse during the last two years, to proceed to Peiping and take active part in the proposed new government. Wang Ching-wei arrived at Nagasaki en route to Peiping.

Peiping dispatches stated Wang Ching-wei's decision had resulted in great enthusiasm among the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee minority members, who have already begun formation of a new government.

Equal Franchise Called Failure by German Industry

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Dr. Alfred Hugenberg and Adolf Hitler, it is announced, do not intend to fight one another in the coming elections.

Hugenberg states in a manifesto he has just issued that both the Reich's foreign policy as well as the Republic's régime must be altered. Count Westarp, who left Dr. Hugenberg's party, intends to form a Royalist Party, it is said.

The Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung, representing heavy industry in the Ruhr district, maintains that the equal vote has proved a failure in Germany. It advocates a change of régime and even suggests a people's referendum to decide who shall have the vote in Germany.

The Social Democratic Party declares in its manifesto that it is fighting for the rights of Parliament and the rights of the people against social reaction. It accuses Capital of making an effort to rule the people by a dictatorship. Theodor Wolff, the well-known editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, supports the Social Democrats as a counter-balance extending from industry to the groups represented by Adolf Hitler. The Communists declare the main issue of the elections is, who shall pay for the lost war—Labor or Capital?

Italy and Britain Dispute Rules for 1931 Schneider Cup Contest

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Whether the Schneider Cup contest for 1931 will be held in Britain or Italy is the query now stirring international air circles as a result of the dispute between the Royal Aero Clubs of these two countries, as to conditions which shall govern entries for the forthcoming contest.

According to a statement by Lieut.-Col. Mervyn O'Gorman, chairman of the racing committee of the British Royal Aero Club, British delegates at the meeting of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in January, 1930, persuaded other nations to bring in the rule that challengers for the Schneider trophy in 1931 should pay 200,000 francs (approximately £1600 or $8000) for each machine entered, instead of £45 as hitherto. This sum would be returned after the contest to entrants whose machines arrived at the course ready to take part.

The new regulation was fixed to govern the contest for 1931 if challengers were forthcoming. In June this year, however, another meeting of the federation was held, at which Italians announced they were ready to accept entries at £45 on each machine if the contest was held in their waters, and finally 25 against 23 voted to change the rules back to the former figure. The British Aero Club disputes the validity of the change on the ground that the sporting committee of the federation undertook public responsibility in framing rules for the Schneider contest, thus becoming a power outside the general conference.

Then, a few weeks ago, the Italian Royal Aero Club sent a challenge to London, with entrance fees for three machines under the old ruling. The British club replied it was unable to accept the entries, pointing out it held a fiduciary position regarding the Schneider Cup and could not accept an entry even if wishing to do so, because the rules for 1931, as fixed in January, 1930, cannot be altered by anyone.

Now, however, it is reported from Rome that Italy has suggested to the federation that the Italian Aero Club should organize a 1931 contest without payment of any sum in guarantee at the time of entry. The British reason for the proposal to alter the amount of the entrance fee was to avoid the possibility of any person who wanted cheap advertising, entering a machine with little chance of actual flying in the contest.

The British saw in 1929 how close the vast, expensive arrangements came to being nullified, when both French and American entrants failed to turn out, and Italians very nearly so.

That Mussolini Dares to Talk Without Restraint Felt to Be Guarantee of European Peace

In Crisis, Statesmen Are Grave, Not Ebullient, European Observer Recalls—Real Forces for Peace Stronger Than European Irritants

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the sixth article.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Nothing could be more informative on a subject which vitally concerns Europe and therefore interests the whole of the world than the articles of Dr. Paul Cremona from Rome on the Franco-Italian situation. It is proper to recognize that whenever the future of the continent of Europe is considered, the attitude of Italy toward France immediately becomes the most important factor.

To put the matter bluntly so that we may realize its full significance, men are asking themselves everywhere in Europe: Will France and Italy fight? When will they fight? What will be the occasion and pretext for their fighting? That sounds an alarmist statement and I hasten to qualify it with the assurance that in my own opinion the questions are badly put. I do not believe that it can possibly come to fighting. In the first place France is resolved not to fight; its interests lie in the preservation of peace; it has nothing to gain and very much to lose from the resort to war. Moreover France has no quarrel with Italy.

But Italy, it may be said, has a quarrel with France; and Italy sometimes speaks as though it is willing and indeed anxious to fight. There is an old saying that it takes two to make a quarrel. That is true only to a limited extent. If one person or party or nation nags loud enough and long enough, it will doubtless succeed in forcing a quarrel upon the most reluctant and pacific person or party or nation. This Franco-Italian controversy is surely one-sided in the sense that Italy is making all the demands—that France asks nothing—that, although private individuals in France may reply sharply to Italian diatribes, all the official provocations and most of the unofficial violence of language come from Italy.

Yet if France, speaking broadly, is merely the butt for the verbal attacks of Italy, it by no means follows that these verbal attacks of Italy are de-

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DETROIT WAVES AU REVOIR TO 18 AIR RACERS

Planes Take Off on Trip to Circumnavigate U. S.—Due in Detroit Aug. 2

DETROIT (AP)—Eighteen airplanes left municipal airport here July 21 and started eastward on the first lap of a 5520-mile race around the United States.

The planes left at intervals beginning at 7:01 a. m., the last being in the air 24 minutes later. The pilots are competing for $36,500 in prizes.

Buffalo was the first scheduled landing, and the racers were due in New York in the evening for an overnight stop. Two planes which had been entered in the race did not arrive in time to start.

From New York the planes turn westward on a 600-mile lap to Cincinnati; from there they go to Little Rock, Ark.; Houston and San Angelo, Tex.; Douglas, Ariz.; Los Angeles; Ogden, Utah; Lincoln, Neb.; Chicago and back to Detroit. The schedule calls for their return here on Aug. 2.

Winners will be determined by the shortest elapsed time between control points, the pilot with the least flying time for the total distance winning the first prize, $15,000. Second place gets $7000 and third $3000. Lap prizes posted by various cities on the itinerary add another $11,500.

Detroit Plane Is First at Buffalo in Air Derby

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Lee Gehlbach, of Detroit, flying a low-wing Commandaire, led the 18 entries of the all-American flying derby, into Buffalo, landing at the municipal airport at 8:13 a. m. (E. S. T.) with an elapsed time from Detroit of 1h. 6m.

The official ship of the derby was caught in a sudden gust of wind and nosed over in front of the administration building as it landed at 7:05 a. m. (E. S. T.). The propeller was broken and the ship was badly strained, but Luke Christopher, secretary of the National Aeronautical Association, and Charles McLean, official timer of the race, escaped with a severe shaking up.

Robert T. Quinby of Moline, Ill., flying a Mono special, was the second to land, with an elapsed time of 1h. 9m. Two minutes later, Herman Hamer of Chicago, in a Laird biplane, dropped to the field. Early arrivals reported encountering high winds between here and Detroit which made flying difficult.

The other planes in the derby landed in the following order:

L. R. Bayles, Springfield, Mass.; Charles Meyers, Cleveland; Stanley T. Stanlon, Blackwell, Okla.; Basil B. Smith, Portland, Ore.

PORTO RICANS MOVE TO CURB CITY NOISE

SAN JUAN, P. R. (By U. P.)—A crusade against noise is under way in this city, hitherto apparently impervious to grating street sounds.

The crusaders have launched their attack against street venders, automobilists and phonograph demonstraters whom they consider the chief obstacles to approximate quietude. At a meeting of citizens recently it was decided to ask the police to help hush things up, and a delegation was appointed to interview Capt. Martinez Chapel, the city police chief. The captain after studying the complaints informed the antinoiseites that practically everything against which they protested was forbidden by municipal ordinances, and that the only reason that the police had not taken steps to enforce them was that the traffic problem had required such concentration that the police had become oblivious to the uproar about them.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM BACKED AT CONFERENCE

Speakers at London Defend Process of Evolution Toward Democracy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Faith in the efficacy of the modern parliamentary system was voiced by speaker after speaker at the conference of the Interparliamentary Union in London at the session July 21.

Golden statues of the Kings and Queens of England adorning the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords looked down on the democratic assembly, drawn from 32 nations, gathered to study the problems incident to further evolution of parliamentarianism.

Speakers represented countries with parliaments 67 centuries old, such as England, and new groups like Poland and Ireland, and a dramatic appeal for upholding parliamentary institutions was made by an Egyptian, Makram Ebeid, former Minister of Finance, who cited the "reactionary" turmoil in Egypt today.

Universal franchise and education are the chief bases of the modern parliamentary system, declared Pierre Renaudel of France in presenting the report of the committee on political questions. He said it was the duty of nations to educate people to exercise the franchise and urged the instruction of children in elementary schools on the first theories of government, constitutions, parliaments, the electoral franchise and duties of citizens to the nation.

He said that democratic régimes once founded will not do for all time and their evolution should take place along lines which would further develop the system, the essential element being that minorities should be represented.

Exceptional interest was roused by the dramatic declarations of Makram Ebeid, who said that the Egyptian Parliament had been suspended four times in five years and that the real

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Ex-Champions Start Endurance Flight

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Forest O'Brine and Dale Jackson former holders of the world's endurance refueling championship took to the air at 7:11 a. m. (C. S. T.) July 21 in an attempt to regain the title, now held by the Hunter brothers, who remained in the air 554 hours at Chicago.

More than 500 persons saw the take-off from Lambert-St. Louis Field.

The fliers' old mark of 420 hours was shattered June 29 by the Hunter Brothers, who then remained aloft until July 4.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—The crews of two endurance planes—the "Red" and the "Green"—chatted with each other by radio over Roosevelt Field, July 21, as they idled through the first hours of their efforts to exceed the 554-hour record of Chicago's Hunter brothers. The two planes went up Sunday night within 55 seconds of each other, and each had its first refueling Monday morning.

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INDIAN BISHOPS WANT OPEN MIND KEPT IN BRITAIN

Member of Labor Cabinet Disclaims Intention of Peace at Any Price

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Anglican bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Colombo published an appeal here July 21 calling for suspension of judgment in Britain upon the situation in India.

Meanwhile J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, referring at Chester July 20 to the disturbance in the East warned those concerned against supposing that because the British Labor Government consists of idealists who believe in and work for peace that therefore they will agree to peace at any price.

Mr. Thomas said: "There is no section of people in this country that would be prepared to make more sacrifices to see India moving toward the great goal in which we all wish her well. But equally it would be a profound mistake for anyone in India or Egypt to assume for one moment that because of our anxiety, because of our best efforts, and because our record proves we are their friends—no greater mistake would be made than by any misguided people taking advantage of our friendship and not realizing that our anxiety is equal to the best of any others in the interests of our country.

India Nearer Mediation but Serious Clash Occurs

BOMBAY (AP)—While the troubles of turbulent India moved nearer mediation July 21, reports told of a clash at Jubbulpur July 19 in which there were 60 casualties.

A riot developed after Nationalist volunteers lay in front of a motor-truck carrying liquor supplies to a contractor's store. Police picked up and removed the first group of prone manifestants, who were immediately replaced by others. The police fired eight rounds to end the trouble which followed.

Among the injured were the city magistrate, the excise officer, the police superintendent and twelve policemen.

Elsewhere there were indications that the strife which followed Mahatma Gandhi's non-coöperation movement might be settled peacefully. Even the present leader of the Indian Nationalists indicated July 20 that a compromise with the Government was possible.

66,000 British Sue Government for $220,000,000

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Nearly 66,000 people and £44,000,000 are involved in the lawsuit brought by the Civilian War Claimants' Association against the British Government, which began here July 21.

The association was founded in 1925 and includes such diverse elements as sufferers from air raids and submarines, civilians interned in Germany, and English firms domiciled in Belgium, northern France, Turkey and elsewhere, the property of which was damaged or destroyed during the World War.

The basis of its suit is that the British Government has appropriated money paid by Germany in respect of their losses and allocated it to the reduction of the British war debt instead of handing it over to the actual losers as has been done by the United States, France, Italy and other countries. The association has therefore lodged a "petition of right" against the Crown which is the normal mode of procedure in such cases.

The King, in accordance with a time-honored custom, indorsed the petition with the fiat, "Let right be done," and the Government immediately entered a demurrer—its case being that the petitioners have no claim in law, and furthermore that the compensation has already been awarded as "an act of grace" in 1924, when £5,000,000 was distributed to certain claimants in accordance with the report of the Royal Commission which investigated the question.

An imposing array of counsel has been engaged on both sides, and the hearing is expected to last some time.

Denmark Declares Greenland Not for Sale

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Den.

THE island of Greenland is definitely not for sale. The Danish Foreign Office authorizes the statement that reports reaching here regarding the possible sale of Greenland to Great Britain in connection with a north Atlantic air route were without basis.

The authorities declared emphatically that Greenland is not for sale to Great Britain or anyone else.

Egyptian King Asked to Call Special Session

Street Disturbances Continue—Cairo Under Military Control

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The members of the Chamber of Deputies which was prorogued last week presented a petition on July 21 to King Fuad to convene an extaordinary session of Parliament on July 26 for solution of Egyptian political strife.

Leaders of the Wafdist or Nationalist Party called off their project on July 21, to hold a session of the prorogued Parliament in defiance of the Premier, Ismail Sidky Pasha, following the mobilization of large armed forces by the Government.

Thus the tension which awaited the carrying out of the Nationalist threat and the resultant concentration of troops lessened somewhat. Many shops, both Egyptian and European, remained closed, while numerous persons remained indoors.

The capital city remained under military control during the day, with soldiers guarding the principal roads, government buildings and the parliament chambers. The general aspect of the city recalled the critical days of 1919, when anti-British demonstrations brought on military intervention, except there were no British troops in the streets.

One rioter was killed, 87 injured, 27 seriously, by gunfire and missiles during severe rioting which climaxed the political situation here with troops, civil police and excited students by thousands struggling for the upper hand along principal streets of Cairo. Great damage to property was caused.

The rioting crowds, furious when news spread that the followers of former Premier Nahas Pasha had called off their proposed "outlaw" parliament session, ripped up lamp-posts, barricaded a street with every obstruction they could lay hands on and set fire to an escaping gas column, which, however, the police extinguished after a severe attack which dispersed the students.

PORT SAID (AP)—Twenty persons were injured when Egyptian troops fired on a mob during rioting in the native quarter here on July 21. Sixteen police also were injured before the disturbance was quelled.

Great Reception Given Reich Head

SPEYER, Ger. (AP)—Thousands of persons cheered and acclaimed President von Hindenburg as he stepped upon the balcony of the City Hall on July 19 on his first stop in the liberated Rhineland.

Previously he had responded to the greetings of the Bavarian Premier, Herr Held and the Premier of Baden, Herr Schmitt, and had thanked the population of the Palatinate for "standing fast against all foreign allurements and treacherous machinations."

The head of the German nation proceeded by automobile from the railway station through the gaily decorated streets lined with patriotic societies to the city hall, and then, on foot, to the 900-year-old cathedral.

The President acknowledged the cheers of the crowd by a wave of his hand. He was scheduled later in the day to proceed by automobile through the Palatinate to Ludwigshafen and from there by Rhine steamer to Worms and later to Mayence.

Transfer of Incorrigible Boy Gangs to Clubhouses Advised for Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Transplanting entire "gangs" of so-called incorrigible boys from city streets to clubhouses, where they can organize their own athletic teams and other activities, was recommended by the Olivet Institute Boys' Club as one of the best ways of breaking up the juvenile gang system here.

"In many cases clean sportsmen have been developed from budding gangsters," John W. Hudock, director of the club, said in reviewing specific instances where boys, formerly delinquent and unruly, had made commendable team captains or group captains in the club.

"We never aim to choose companions for the boys or to separate them from their former friends," Mr. Hudock said. "We just get acquainted with the leaders of the gang, find what they are interested in and ask them to bring in the rest of the group."

Last year, he said, nine whole gangs were taken into the Olivet Club, which operates in a community composed of Italian, German and American-born boys. Each gang was given a vacant room in the club to furnish as its own. Their new quarters so pleased the boys, he said, that they began soliciting old furniture from their parents and neighbors, bringing in used chairs, cast-off desks and secondhand tables until the rooms were comfortably furnished. All the rooms border on an open court, adjoining which is a big room where pool, checkers, ping-pong, ring games and a radio are available for the enjoyment of all.

"Our chief concern now," Mr. Hudock said, "is to find enough jobs to keep the boys occupied within the wholesome atmosphere of the clubs, because when you give a boy something constructive to do, he will stay by you through thick and thin."

Other clubs in Chicago have had similar success in following this method and join with the Olivet club in urging that it be introduced throughout the city.

NAVAL PACT OPPOSITION GROWS WEAK

Walsh, However, Introduces 'Building-Up' Program Resolution

PROGRESSIVE PARTIES ARE AGAINST MOTION

It Calls for Completion by Dec., 1936, of All Ships Allowed Under Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With the resistance of the opposition markedly weakened under the rigorous schedule to which they have been held by proponents of the London Naval Treaty and the way rapidly clearing for early ratification, an unexpected complication was injected into the situation by the introduction of what may prove a trouble-making resolution by an avowed supporter of the pact.

David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, who has announced that he would vote for the treaty, submitted to the Senate on July 19 a measure which, if adopted, would put the chamber on record as favoring the building up by the United States of its naval establishment to full treaty specifications, particularly in cruisers.

Treaty managers are apprehensive of the effect that approval of this motion, before the treaty has been ratified, would have on the pacifist and progressive supporters of the pact. So far these latter, while critical of the agreement on the ground that it is upward limitation, have silently supported it as a "step in the right direction."

They also have positively asserted their determination to oppose any building up to treaty limits, particularly in cruisers. During the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, leaders of this group, introduced testimony against cruiser construction which they made no secret they proposed using against future navy building legislation.

Resolution Is Advisory

While, of course, the Walsh resolution is merely advisory, it would, according to the progressives and pacifists, give official encouragement to the already announced plan of big-navy supporters to press a comprehensive building program. The Administration is also opposed to the proposal, asserting that it desires an absolutely free hand in dealing with naval building and that the resolution can only have a mischief-making effect.

To disassociate as much as possible the treaty vote from the resolution and the complications it induces, David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, floor manager, and other treaty adherents are strongly pressing Mr. Walsh to withhold asking consideration of his proposal until after the Senate has disposed of the question of ratification.

If he can be prevailed upon to do this the situation as regards the progressive and pacifist would be greatly eased. They could readily vote for the treaty and then vigorously oppose the Walsh measure.

Mr. Walsh has so far insisted that his resolution be considered before the Senate disposes of the treaty. It was also intimated in anti-treaty quarters that should his proposal be rejected he would vote against the agreement. Mr. Walsh is known to be an advocate of a large navy and to be critical of certain features of the pact.

May Cause More Delay

His offerings of a resolution was a complete surprise to treaty managers who were of the view that, with the weakening of the opposition and the formal reading of the pact, the way had finally been cleared of all dilatory obstacles. It caught them so unawares that they permitted it to be made a matter of record before they could interpose an objection.

Even if finally defeated the resolution affords the opposition additional cause for delay and controversy.

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Senators Present for Call of Roll

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

THE following senators answered to roll call on July 19:

Republicans

Allen, Bingham, Blaine, Borah, Capper, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Howell, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Keyes, La Follette, McCulloch, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Moses, Norris, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Pine, Reed, Robinson (Ind.), Robsion, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Sullivan, Thomas (Idaho), Townsend, Vandenburg, Walcott, Watson (46).

Democrats

Black, Caraway, Copeland, Fletcher, George, Harris, Harrison, Kendrick, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard, Stephens, Swanson, Thomas (Okla.), Trammell, Wagner, Walsh (Mass.) (19).

YOUNG GUARD OPPOSES MOSES AS CHAIRMAN

New Hampshire Senator's Attitude to President Given as a Reason

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Long-standing disapproval among Young Guard Republican senators over the type of political leadership and hostile anti-administration attitude manifested by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, in a long series of legislative and party matters has culminated, it is authoritatively learned, in a determined movement to remove him as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee at the same time, or shortly after, Claudius Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, retires.

Two recent developments are declared to have crystallized the decision of the Young Guard group to move to displace Mr. Moses: his backing of Mr. Huston in the face of widespread demand among party leaders that he resign, and Mr. Moses' stand against the President on the London Naval Treaty.

His attitude on this issue is said to constitute the "last straw." Young Guard leaders are reported as holding the view that if Mr. Moses had not lent his support to the opposition it would have collapsed within a few days, and also that his speeches on the Senate floor against the pact, in which he severely criticized the President, make it impossible for him to further direct the affairs of the important party campaign organization.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, is authority for the information that "practically every member of the senatorial campaign committee" had come to him with a demand that Mr. Moses be requested to give up the chairmanship of the committee. Members of the committee are: Frederick Steiwer, Senator from Oregon; Arthur H. Vandenburg, Senator from Michigan; Felix Hebert, Senator from Rhode Island; John Thomas, Senator from Idaho; Roscoe C. Patterson, Senator from Missouri, and Henry D. Hatfield, Senator from West Virginia.

The young guard, consisting of first term members, most of them coming in with the President and all stanch White House supporters, feel strongly, it is declared, that Mr. Moses's political interests are not those of the President and that the latter is entitled to a Senate leader who is more closely allied with his viewpoint.

From other party sources the challenge of Mr. Moses is declared to be part of a tense under-cover struggle for party leadership that is being waged between Mr. Moses and Mr. Huston on one side and Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General and the young guard group on the other.

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Roosevelt Is Firm in Hands-Off Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.—Possibilities of a legislative investigation of New York City affairs through the agency of a special session of the Legislature were sent glimmering by Governor Roosevelt in a letter on July 20 to John Knight of Arcade, state Senator, and Joseph A. McGinnies of Chautauqua, leaders of the Republican minority, with whom he is to confer this week on the necessity for a special session.

The home rule policy, the Governor declared, precludes gubernatorial or executive intrusion in municipal affaires, except when special charges of misconduct by a responsible agency and the failure of local officials to cope with critical conditions made such a move imperative. No evidence had been submitted to him by the legislative leaders, the Governor continued, of additional misconduct to that already disclosed in New York and in process of prosecution by city authorities.

Mr. Roosevelt pledged himself, however, to act promptly and use fully all power vested in the executive if the local machinery already provided to cope with any local situation failed to function and it became necessary to call either a special grand jury or a session of the Legislature.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM BACKED AT CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

obstacle to parliamentary evolution is reaction. He pointed out that the League of Nations was set up to devise means of peace between nations but a need existed for developing the idea of protecting parliaments within nations.

M. Kentridge, a South African Member of Parliament, believed that parliamentarians should be professionals, and held that parliaments should sit permanently, not for periods only. On the other hand, M. Ralea of Rumania contended that the faults in the existing system would not disappear if parliamentarians were professionals. They should be people with open minds favoring sound fundamentals and general harmony.

Julius Lakatos of Hungary held that the best parliaments ought to reconcile the interests of all classes, being in themselves above class. He regarded parliaments as best safeguarded against revolution but maintained they have remained too long in a classical mold and not changed sufficiently with the times.

According to Col. A. P. Heneage, Member of Parliament, one chief success of the British system lies in the fact that intense differences of opinion exist between parliamentarians without affecting individual personal relations. He said Britain is taking a broader interest in the parliamentary systems of other nations, heretofore having been preoccupied with evolving systems within the Empire for the Dominions. The centuries-old system of England has been taken throughout the world largely by migrating Britishers who took the love of parliamentary institutions with them.

OCCUPATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Occupational opportunities growing out of recent industrial developments and the specialized training required to fill them will be investigated by a committee appointed by Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, and Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools, on July 17.

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SOCIALIST PARTY PICKS WALDMAN FOR GOVERNOR

Platform Advocates Referendum in Each State on Wet-Dry Question

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — Louis Waldman, a lawyer of Brooklyn, was nominated to head the Socialist ticket in the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign at the state convention of the party which closed its sessions here on July 20. Mr. Waldman is co-chairman of the party's committee on public affairs in New York and was Socialist candidate for governor in 1928.

While Mr. Waldman's selection was unanimous, it was preceded by requests to both Norman Thomas, who was the Socialist candidate for President in 1928, and Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University, head of the League for Independent Political Action, to take the nomination. Mr. Thomas, whose name was cheered by the entire convention, "definitely, finally and categorically" declined, saying that it was bad for the party to have a "perpetual candidate." He then seconded the name of Mr. Waldman, which was put forward by Morris Hillquit, National Socialist chairman. Dr. Dewey's declination was accompanied by his pledge of support to the nominee.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Roth of Buffalo was nominated for lieutenant-governor; William Hillsdorf of Rochester, an official of the Typographical Union, for controller, and William Karlin, a lawyer of New York, for attorney-general.

The platform adopted by the convention had for its chief planks: A referendum in each state on the wet-dry question, unemployment relief through a program of planned production and distribution for social use, the extension of public employment offices, a six-hour day, and a five-day week and state unemployment insurance; recapture by the State of all its water power resources now under private control, domestic control of public utilities and large-scale industries and public electrification of farm and rural areas; repeal of the Baumes fourth offender laws, the abolition of capital punishment and a program of prison building and administration adapted to humane and scientific treatment of delinquents; a public housing program, and the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes.

HINES IS CONFIRMED AS HEAD OF BUREAU

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate on July 21 confirmed the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines as administrator of the newly organized bureau of veterans' affairs.

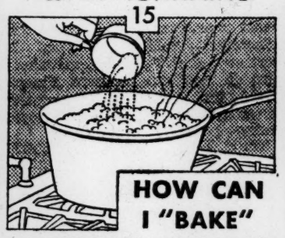
General Hines has been administrator of the Veterans' Bureau for five years. The last session of Congress combined all governmental activities relating to veterans, including the pension bureau, under the bureau of veterans' affairs. There was no opposition to General Hines, and he was approved without a record vote.

HIGHWAY BUILDING TO COST $1,750,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation will spend for highway construction this year an estimated average of nearly $80 for every motorcar registered. Pushed ahead to offset business depression, road building was estimated July 19 by one of President Hoover's fact-finding committees to be on its way to a record expenditure of $1,750,000,000.

This figure was arrived at in a survey begun last July, by the committee on recent economic changes of the President's conference on unemployment, in appraising public construction as a factor in business stability.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 15



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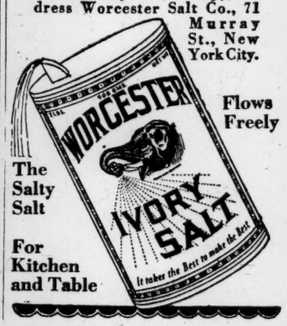

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R. C. A. Licensees to Get Television

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With a view to stimulating the progress of radio, the Radio Corporation of America will make available to all its receiver licensees the results of its research and development of new apparatus, including television and talking motion pictures for home entertainment, according to announcement made on July 20.

The organization's patents covering the superheterodyne circuit, which have hitherto been closely held, and other radiocast receivers, such as super-regeneration, are comprised in the plan, which was characterized in radio circles as "a new open-door policy" which promisd increased coöperation and harmony among allied interests and competitors in the industry.

"The new licenses will permit those who hold manufacturers' receiver licenses granted by the Radio Corporation of America to utilize the superheterodyne principle in radio-telephone broadcast receivers and also other types of receiver circuits with respect to which the Radio Corporation of America has patent rights," O. S. Schairer, vice-president in charge of patents, said. "In addition, the enlarged licenses will include rights for radio-broadcast television receivers and apparatus for reproducing pictures and talking pictures for use in homes.

"We are also ready to share with our licensees our patent rights pertaining to talking pictures for the home as well as the superheterodyne, super-regeneration and other types of radio-telephone broadcast receivers."

MAYORALTY ELECTION SOUGHT IN ROCHESTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Setting aside political differences, 19 influential citizens, representing every faction in Rochester's municipal government, have appealed as a unit to the City Council to leave to the voters the selection of a ninth man to break the council's five-month stalemate which has deprived the city of a Mayor and full legislative body.

Unable to pick a councilman to succeed the late Mayor Joseph C. Wilson, because of opposite sides taken by the City Manager League and the Republican organization men over the retention of City Manager Stephen B. Story, the council has been evenly split, eight to eight.

TURKISH FORCES 'WIPE OUT' KURDS

ISTANBUL, Turk. (AP) — Turkish forces have penetrated Persian territory in the region of Maku, stronghold of the Kurdish raiders and wiped out all Kurds in the area.

Dispatches from Trebizond state that after exterminating the Kurds the Turks withdrew toward their own border. The dispatch adds that the Persian forces offered no opposition to the Turks.

ADMINISTRATION TURNS TO SOFT COAL PROBLEM

Anthracite Peace Signed—Bituminous Parley Is Requested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With a five-year industrial treaty of peace signed between operators and miners in the anthracite field, the Administration has turned its attention to the larger problem of the disorganized bituminous industry. It was learned at the Department of Labor that a federal representative had been sent to Fairmont, W. Va., where delegates of the United Mine Workers of America, representing six states, addressed President Hoover, asking that a soft coal conference with operators under federal auspices be called. The letter was referred to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

At the Labor Department it was stated that conditions in the soft-coal fields have grown steadily worse instead of better in the past five or six years, with a condition of overproduction now existing similar to that in agriculture, and a need for some unifying force to bring order out of the chaos of cut-rate competition. Signing of an agreement between the United Mine Workers and the operators to cover the anthracite trade was expected. It was agreed that, with such a peace treaty in force in the hard-coal fields, the mine workers' union is in a better strategic position to speed up activities in the soft-coal area.

Following the collapse of the Jacksonville wage agreement in the Coolidge Administration, the United Mine Workers of America, once America's most powerful union, has steadily lost ground, until today less than one-third of soft coal output comes from unionized territory contrasted to the two-thirds that came during the war. The anthracite wing of the union is its chief source of revenue, with 150,000 miners, all solidly organized and contributing dues by an iron-clad system of check-off under which the employing companies in Pennsylvania deduct dues from the miner's pay check.

On the other hand, the soft coal industry employs part-time or otherwise approximately 500,000 men. Soft coal is scattered over about 36 states and no cohesive force has ever been formd to regulate and curtail output. At one time the union came near winning control over the whole industry but expansion of nonunion West Virginia and southern mines broke the attempt in the post-war deflation, and nearly disrupted the union organization. John L. Lewis, president of the union, was nearly unsaddled in this defeat, and his authority is at present much weakened.

Mr. Davis, in an interview here, did not minimize the difficulties of securing industrial peace in the soft coal field comparable to that in the anthracite region. The entire hard coal area is limited to a few counties in Pennsylvania, he pointed out, and controlled by a dozen companies, while the soft coal industry is scattered over the country.

In some instances soft coal is now selling at mine at $2 a ton or less, miners are pitifully paid with part-time work, and operators in many cases are in bankhuptcy. However, some operators are still able to make profits and these refuse to coöperate with the others in a national attack on the problem. Until operators can agree among themselves, it is not expected that the Administration will go far in tackling the intricate problem.

New York to Test 'Rippled' Traffic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In an effort to speed up traffic, Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, inaugurated a "stagger" or ripple system of operating traffic lights on cross-town streets on July 18 for an experimental period in place of the synchronized signals by which the red and green lights are displayed at street and avenue intersections simultaneously.

Under the new system, the green lights are flashed successively at one avenue after another, and a careful motorist may proceed continuously entirely across Manhattan without a single stop. Should the system prove successful, it was said, it will probably be put in effect all over Manhattan.

The police department has been working on the new progressive system for five weeks, Mr. Mulrooney said, although it does not necessitate any very complicated changes in the control mechanism. Philip D. Hoyt, Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of traffic, will watch the operation of the new system closely, it was said. A similar system has been successfully operated in several other cities and towns throughout the country, traffic expects said.

CHURCH UNION IN INDIA IS AIM OF WESLEYANS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—Wesleyan conference here with Dr. Herbert B. Workman presiding has passed a resolution proposed by the Rev. Walter Noble, approving the continuation of negotiations now proceeding, which if successfully carried through will mean the merging of the Anglican with the Methodist churches in South India.

The Rev. Harold B. Rattenbury described these negotiations as giving real promise of genuine union of the Chrisitan cuurches."

FARM INFORMATION OFFICE ESTABLISHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y. — An information bureau to function as a clearing house for agricultural information in the interest of prospective buyers of farms has just been established in New York City by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, with George C. Royce, a practical farmer, as head.

The new office is in accordance with a suggestion by Governor Roosevelt who announced simultaneously the personnel of an advisory committee for the bureau.

Broad Activities Planned for Women Whose Countries Border Pacific Ocean

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Broad, far-seeking, statesmanlike planning and activity for the women of lands bordering upon the Pacific Ocean are foreseen by Dr. Georgina Sweet, Australian delegate to the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference to be held in Honolulu Aug. 9 to Aug. 23, who arrived here on July 18 on the Mauretania of the Cunard Line. Organization of the women attending the conference to conduct surveys and other activities similar to those of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Dr. Sweet said, would be discussed at the meeting.

The subjects to be covered by any agency established in the future, she said, probably would cover problems arising from the industrialization of Oriental countries and the call for help from women and girls conscripted in the army of labor, problems of national health and hygiene, and the question of what type of education to give women of different nationalities with their varying cultures.

"Upon general principles, I am against organization of women's groups as apart from men," Dr. Sweet said, "but the women of many countries bordering the Pacific are only now emerging from a position of social inferiority to men, and if they feel that it is desirable for them to organize for a continuation of the work we have started, I am heartily in favor of it and will do all I can to make such organization effective. I think that such a movement will obtain the sympathy and assistance of American women, and for that matter of women throughout the world."

At national president of the Young Women's Christian Association of Australia Dr. Sweet has just attended the Geneva meeting of the World's Council of the International Young Women's Christian Association. She will leave here on Aug. 2 for Honolulu. Among the delegates from this country will be Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, and Dr. May Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Both are acting as chairmen for sections of the conference.

"I would be in favor of continuing the work of the Pan-American Women's Conference for a time," said Dr. Sweet, "because it seems as though it might fill an important need. At present, the League of Nations Secretariat is unable, because of shortage of funds, to devote the time it would like to give to conditions in and around the Pacific."

5,000,000 JOBLESS REPORTED IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The total number of unemployed persons in Europe, excluding the territory of Soviet Russia, from which no figures are available, is currently estimated by official completion as just above 5,000,000.

R. M. Stephenson, Commerce Department agent who made up the figures from official reports of 20 nations, commented that while the totals made unemployment "Europe's most pressing concern" at the present time, it was probable that general adoption of Government relief measures, greater preoccupation of governments with welfare work than in prewar years, all combined to exaggerate the appearance of unemployment.

BALKAN CONFERENCE BENEFITS RUMANIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — Rumanian export prices took a sudden upward jump on July 21 when Rumania, Jugoslavia and Hungary began an agrarian conference here in accordance with a decision of the Geneva Economic Conference last March.

The purpose of the meeting is to form a bloc for the sale of grain. The ground, it is stated, has been well prepared for an agreement.

DENTIST GROUP ELECTS

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Delegates to the American Academy of Periodontology on July 19 elected Dr. Harold J. Leonard, New York City, president to succeed Dr. Carl J. Hoffer, Nashville, Tenn.

AMERICAN CRUISER ON VISIT TO PORTUGAL

LISBON (AP)—The United States Navy cruiser Northampton dropped her anchor on July 21 in the Tagus opposite the historic palace of Belem. Land batteries roared a salute as Captain Vernon, with his staff and the American Minister called at the Portugal Foreign Office and the Admiralty.

Visits will be exchanged and officers and crew will be entertained socially, festivities ending with a banquet at the American legation. The municipality gave the ship's commander permit to fly airplanes over the capital.

AMERICAN LAWYERS STUDY ENGLISH LAW

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Forty-five American lawyers, accompanied by their wives and families, have arrived here to study English law and procedure.

Dr. Earl B. Hubbell of Chicago is in charge of the tour, and the party includes Senator Hostetter, Justice Crawford Bennet, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; Justice Page of Topeka, Kan.; Judge F. B. Smith of South Dakota, and Judge Olmstead of Rock Island, Illinois.

MEXICO SPEEDS BUILDING

MEXICO CITY (AP)—To increase employment in Mexico, President Ortez Rubio on July 20 ordered the speeding up of federal construction work in general. The building of several public edifices here, including a new supreme court office, will be started shortly.

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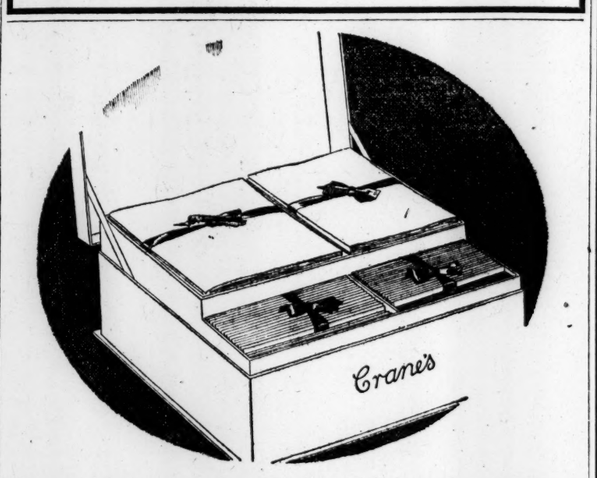

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WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

BAR ASSOCIATION HELD TO ANSWER FOR WET BALLOT

Poll by Executive Committee Protested by Members of Main Body

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Protest against action of the executive committee of the American Bar Association in polling its members on the prohibition issue has been made by two members acting individually in Illinois.

George H. Wilson of Quincy, Ill., a former president of the Illinois Bar Association, wrote an extended criticism of the referendum in a letter to the secretary of the association, William P. MacCracken Jr., charging that the movement within the association was "evidently initiated by this organization of wet lawyers for the purpose of discrediting the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, a member of the association in Chicago, and a practicing attorney for 40 years, personally sent out 2300 postcards which she had printed immediately upon receipt of the ballots. She asked fellow-members of the association in Illinois to vote "no" to the referendum.

Mrs. McCulloch, who was legal adviser to the National Woman Suffrage Association and its vice-president and has held several official positions in the State, based her protest on the legal aspects of the action.

"Another referendum has been wished upon us," she said in her brief message. "You and I know this will have no legal effect, but it may affect public opinion. . . . It is unlikely that the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed and the only result of wet propaganda will be to weaken the enforcement of dry laws by state officials. Lawyers must loyally advocate strict observance of the laws. As so many people ignore such non-binding referendums, may I beg you to vote 'no' on both propositions submitted by the American Bar Association."

Many Favor, Few Disagree

Mrs. McCulloch did not invite answers but 20 or more attorneys have written to commend her stand, while three or four wrote in to take issue with it.

A typical answer was that of Leonard L. Cowan of Chicago, who wrote: "I do not think the American Bar Association should make itself a channel for the propaganda of wet sentiment. The calls for referendums on the subject do not strengthen the hands of the enforcement officers."

Roy Geibe Hill of Springfield, Ill., wrote: "I will assuredly vote 'no' and the other members of my firm (who I do not believe are members of the American Bar Association) are likewise tired of the wet propaganda which tends only to influence public officials to disregard their duty as enforcement officers."

An official of the Illinois Bar Association wrote to say he would have done the same as Mrs. McCulloch had he not felt restrained by his official position.

Mr. Wilson, in his letter to Mr. McCracken, took exception to the method followed in conducting the poll. Two ballots were sent out at the same time by the executive committee of the association, one asking members if they were in favor of a poll, the other conducting the referendum.

If the vote turned out to be against having a poll, according to explanations printed in the newspapers, then the second ballots would be destroyed. If a majority of the members wanted it, then the second ballots would be counted after the polls closed Oct. 15.

Says Committee Wet Cat's-Paw

"While I do not want to impose my dry views on any other members of the association," wrote Mr. Wilson, "I object to the executive committee making itself a cat's-paw of the wets. This was done particularly in sending the second ballot in the same letter with the first, without giving the drys the opportunity to meet the wet propaganda.

"A most significant circumstance is that in the same mail with your letter the membership, including the undersigned, received the blast against the Eighteenth Amendment from the 'Voluntary Committee of Lawyers.' It is evident that this organization had definite information of the exact date when the secretary's letter was to issue; while the part of the membership which is in favor of upholding the Constitution was kept in ignorance of the impending action."

Pointing out the difficulty of repealing any amendment to the Constitution, which cannot be legally be adopted so long as legislatures of one-fourth of the states wanted to keep it, Mr. Wilson charged that the movement was initiated for the purpose of discrediting the prohibition laws.

"I think this will be found to be a stormy sea," he concluded, "and that the association will find its influence diminished through being drawn into this enterprise. . . . I hope that both the propositions submitted may be withdrawn."

Passport Demand Leads That of 1929

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Despite predictions that the business depression would result in a slump in foreign travel, the State Department issued 12,687 more passports during the first six months of 1930 than it did during the same period in 1929.

Figures compiled by the department show 145,972 passports made out from January through June of this year. A new peak of 43,227 was reached for the month of May, almost 5000 more than were issued during that month last year. In June, 32,405, or about 3000 more than last June, were given out.

If present increases continue, the total issue this year will pass the 200,000 mark. Last year there were 196,930 passports issued. There was a falling off during January of this year, but in the last five months the number of applicants for passports has been consistently above that of the corresponding months last year. It is not believed that the recent $5 cut in the price of a passport will have any noticeable effect on the number issued.

Steamship officials report the largest increase among passengers in the tourist class and on one-cabin ships, rather than in the first and second classes. The heaviest sailing date this season, according to their figures, was on July 16 when some 8000 people put out from New York on four of the world's largest steamers.

Museum Gets Rich Oriental Textiles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A treasure of Chinese textiles, coming to the Metropolitan Museum through an unusual bequest, has revealed the astonishing story of an insurance clerk, William Christian Paul, who made a $40,000 collection of "unique and supreme examples."

For 22 years Mr. Paul devoted all his spare time to the study of the arts of the old Chinese weavers and embroiderers. Out of his salary he managed to save enough to buy 1065 items that will greatly enrich even the Metropolitan's existing collections. The Museum will devote a year to a study of the collection before it is put on public view.

Mr. Paul kept his purchases in trunks and boxes in his Bronx apartment with only the door lock for guard during his absence. Dealers in Oriental textiles came to know and like the clerk so well that they would often give him first choice of rare specimens that came into their hands, before they brought the items to the attention of wealthy clients.

FORMER EMPLOYEES TO RECEIVE BONUSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Michelin Tires Company has offered to pay approximately $700,000 in bonuses to about 700 of its former employees who were thrown out of work when the company closed its American branch at Milltown, near here, three months ago, according to announcement by J. Hauvette Michelin, president of the company, on July 17.

Letters will be sent to all former employees, Mr. Michelin said, offering them bonuses with the option of drawing the money now or of leaving it with the company for a three-year period at 5 per cent interest.

MOVE TO RESTRICT HOURS FOR RIVETING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Recommendation that riveting and bolting in the erection of steel structures be permitted only under certain conditions, in order to relieve the annoyance and din inflicted upon persons in the surrounding areas, is contained in the third and final section of the report of the Noise Abatement Commission made to Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of Health, on July 21.

While a great deal of the noise of building construction is at present unavoidable, the report said, in many cases "there is reason to believe that contractors encourage the din stirred up by their employees and apparatus, apparently under the impression that a good deal of racket promotes speed and efficiency and is an indication of power and activity. The most likely remedy is not to permit within the city after 5 p. m. and before 8 a. m. any construction activity in which unnecessary noisy equipment is used."

Dean Inge Dilates on American Luxury

LEEDS, Eng. (AP)—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral, in a lecture at the Wesleyan Conference here on July 18 said that what Americans spent on luxuries in the space of two years would pay off the British war debt.

By his estimate, £2,100,000,000 (about $10,500,000,000) is spent annually in the United States on amusement alone.

"The real grievance of the working man is not that he is hardly worked or poorly paid, but that he has to produce luxury goods of no real use, by which he loses his self-respect," he said.

IRISH RAIL STRIKE MAY BE EXTENDED

LONDON (AP)—C. T. Cramp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, declared on July 19 that a general strike of railworkers in southern Ireland seemed inevitable "unless the Southern Railway Company relaxes its present attitude."

Mr. Cramp left with other members of the executive committee of the union for Dublin. Sectional strikes resulted from dismissal of men who refused to handle traffic consigned to the Irish Omnibus Company. Drivers of that company had been on strike for nine weeks.

The London and Midland Scottish Railroad also announced that boat service to Ireland was normal although no trains were meeting the boats and passengers would have to shift for themselves after docking.

Mr. Cramp said in a statement that the men were demanding that the executive committee call a general strike, which it was thought in labor circles would be done unless the next 24 hours brought a change in the circumstances.

BETTER COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES FORESEEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Although general business activity in June fell to the lowest point in the current recession, after due allowance for seasonal influences, indications in the production, distribution and building construction fields point to an increase in commercial activities after the usual summer slackness has passed, according to the current monthly statement issued by the Conference of Statisticians in Industry.

"Industrial production, which usually varies more widely than general trade," the statement said, "has been running below railroad distribution of merchandise and this, in turn, below current consumption during the past six months. Inventories and stocks of finished goods in many lines are low in comparison with current demand."

BAN ON EXCAVATION IN TROY PROTESTED

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—A protest against Turkey's recent refusals to permit excavations on the historic site of the Homeric city of Troy was sent to the Turkish Government at Angora July 18 by 25 American professors and teachers of the classics.

The scholars, who are touring through the regions followed by the hero Æneas after the fall of Troy, reminded the Government that many famous pre-war excavations had not been completed, and that the greater part "of one of the world's most important archæological sites" has been left untouched.

NEW ENGLAND CREAMERY PROFIT

The New England Creamery Products Company reports net profits, after depreciation but before federal taxes, for the six months ended June 30, 1930, of $50,620 from sales of $1,319,500, contrasted with net sales for the corresponding period of 1929 of $1,386,490; and a net loss of $11,800.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

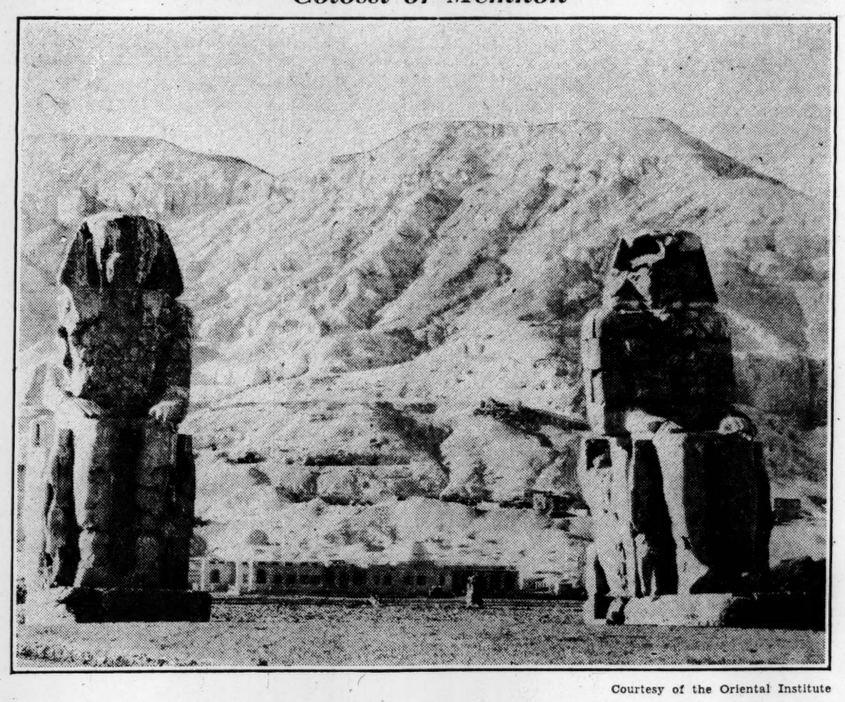
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Miss Hazel Corwin, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Dorma B. Davie, Syracuse, N. Y.
Roy G. Davie, Syracuse, N. Y.
Edith L. Downward, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Mrs. Edwin Weld, Chicago, Ill.
Edwin Weld, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elmer C. Weld, Chicago, Ill.
Elmer C. Weld, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Meister, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Frieda Williams, New York City.
G. Waldo Dunnington, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Nelle Van Taylor, Pardeeville, Wis.
H. H. Larsen and family, Collingswood, N. J.
Ray Larsen, Omaha, Neb.
Ruth Larsen, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. E. R. Larsen, Omaha, Neb.
E. R. Larsen, Omaha, Neb.
Clarence E. Lyndon, Elyria, O.
Mrs. Myrtle E. Lyndon, Elyria, O.
Mrs. Sue C. McKennie, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. C. W. Olmstead, Detroit, Mich.
C. W. Olmstead, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Henrietta Correll, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Lillian A. Ludington, Sharon, Pa.
Henry Maddocks, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Daisy F. Whitaker, Marietta, O.
Mrs. Jennie T. Edey, Montreal, Can.
Clare Edey, Montreal, Can.
L. F. Edey, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. M. S. Hyman, Cleveland, O.
M. S. Hyman, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Margaret Konter, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Eliz. Weber, Cleveland, O.
Bessie E. Edgerton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Nina M. Darling, Detroit, Mich.
William J. Darling, Detroit, Mich.
Nina M. Allen, Detroit, Mich.
Elwyn W. Allen, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Jessie E. Throssell, New York City
Mrs. Edwin J. Ulbricht, St. Louis, Mo.
Edwin J. Ulbricht, St. Louis, Mo.
A. B. Foster, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Emma L. Foster, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Sarah N. Eaton, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Edward D. McGuire, Akron, O.
Park D. Manbeck, Cleveland, O.
Robert M. Carr, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mary Louise Carr, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Louisa E. Roehing, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Margaret E. Schmidt, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Martha Schmidt Reiner, Coral Gables, Fla.
Mrs. Jeannette K. Sawyer, Kent, O.
Miss Gertrude E. Klevenow, Cleveland, O.
Miss Rose D. Klevenow, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Enoch, Cleveland, O.
Miss Mary Coopland, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Katherine E. Swift, Cleveland Hts., O.
Miss Harriet Gilbert, Cleveland, O.
Miss Emily G. Maska, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Molly J. Krejci, Cleveland, O.
Wm. L. Hagman, Fort Worth, Tex.
Mrs. L. A. R. Arnold, Cleveland, O.
Miss Lila E. Webster, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Bertha H. Brown, Cleveland, O.
Miss Grace Seidel, Cleveland Heights, O.
Mrs. Mabel T. Jackson, Cleveland, O.
Miss Ethel F. Welker, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Constance H. Stanley, Winter Haven, Fla.
Miss Katheryn E. Stillman, Davenport, Fla.
Miss Maude C. Blodgett, Delavan, Wis.
Miss Mary Fretageot, New Harmony, Ind.
A. E. Fretageot, New Harmony, Ind.

Sunday, July 20, 1930

N. C. Vogele, Hereford, Tex.
Mrs. Emma Norris Martin, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Lyda Norris Buck, Larchmont, N. Y.
Miss Anna I. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.
Helen Van Schaick Reglin, Troy, N. Y.
Joanna Taffun, New York City.
Jane Laursen, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. E. Waterhouse, Maynard, Mass.
Mrs. Annie Adams, Norfolk, Va.
Miss Elizabeth L. Vilkington, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Anna Gilmore, New York City.
Mrs. Bonnie Leber, St. Louis, Mo.
Philip Leber, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. C. A. Blackman, Davenport, Ia.
Mrs. E. Dart Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Bower Betts, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. William H. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.
William H. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.
Master A. Heede, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. W. H. Harrop, Pawtucket, R. I.
W. H. Harrop, Pawtucket, R. I.
Miss Ruth Harrop, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. Wilma M. Sage, Clovis, New Mexico.
Winston Sage, Clovis, New Mexico.
Julia Ogee, Clovis, New Mexico.
Wm. W. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eleanor B. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Daisie S. Birn, South Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Wesley A. Looney, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wesley A. L. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alice E. McKee, St. Louis, Mo.
Susie W. Alberson, New Philadelphia, O.
Mrs. Emma Wyers, Ashland, O.
Gertrude A. MacPeek, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. E. C. MacPeek, Newark, N. J.
E. Marguerite Allen, Dedham, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Druitt Mosley, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Lucie Marie Bryson, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Fry, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Homer F. Locke, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Virginia Daniell, Menominee, Mich.
Helena M. Bauer, Boston, Mass.
Charles W. Mosley, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Anna Kolas, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ruth M. Farrell, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Anna Balle, New York City.
Louise H. Frefahl, Cleevland, O.
Mrs. Alla Kreb, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Ethel M. O'Brien, Hobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Mrs. Nettie B. Dennison, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Minnie S. Wakelin, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Maude K. Shawaker, Bucyrus, O.
Mrs. Martha A. Williams, New York City.
Miss Flora Isenberg, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. J. P. Kimble, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss W. D. Dancy, Decatur, Ala.

Colossi of Memnon



Courtesy of the Oriental Institute

A Chicago House of the Oriental Institute at Luxor, Egypt, Made of Mud-Brick, as Headquarters for Expeditions Along the Nile, Soon to Be Replaced With Permanent Building.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS OUTGROW NILE FIELD QUARTERS

Work Carried on Along 2000 Mile Front—1000 Natives Employed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—An international business of impressive proportions has grown up from headquarters here, and its only commodity is offered to the world free of charge. This product is the early history of the human race.

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, which directs these widespread activities, is not committed to a big organization merely to make a record of bigness, explained Charles Breasted, executive secretary of the institute. But it finds that it can reduce overhead expense and increase the efficiency of the work by carrying on a number of expeditions in related fields.

Branch offices—they call them field houses—in a half dozen Near East countries. Concessions from governments to dig up the past on various points of a 2000 mile front. A thousand natives being paid to do it. A staff of over 50 American and European specialists and assistants to direct the work.

Now it has a chain of expeditions at work. Three in Egypt are making excavations and records. Another is bringing to light ancient Armageddon. Still others are active in Iraq, land of the Assyrians and Babylonians, and in Asia Minor, country of the Hittites. A new one is being prepared to go to the Island of Cyprus to excavate an ancient acropolis.

This organization is not the kind that can be run with the push of a button. Dr. Breasted finds he must keep in constant contact with the various points in the field and with the central office in Chicago. Back and forth he travels. He long ago lost count of the number of times he had been over. So has Charles Breasted. "Three times so far this year," he recalled. "The nature of the work is such that we must keep in close touch with all its different activities."

In Egypt, Chicago House, mud-brick field headquarters of the expeditions working along the Nile, is soon to be replaced with a permanent building. Three units Spanish-California style have been designed and are scheduled.

The field house at Armageddon is outgrown. The size is to be doubled. Work on this project is to begin in July.

In Irak, also, preparation has been made for expansion. Recent concessions which allow excavations at Tell Asmar require new quarters for workers. A field house there will be completed by autumn, according to present plans. It is to be mud-brick in the style of the old Assyrians. Another field house will be needed as soon as arrangements are completed for beginning excavations in Cyprus.

Arab and Jew Asked to End Differences

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The League of Nations commission has decided to give the Jews and Arabs until Sept. 1 to reach an amicable agreement regarding the regulations which shall henceforward govern Jewish worship at the Wailing Wall.

Failing such agreement, the Commission will issue a ruling. In the meanwhile temporary regulations are to remain in force and no innovations are to be made by either parties until the regulations are altered, cancelled or replaced.

Eliel Lofgren, the Swedish chairman, in a parting statement, said that if the regrettable necessity of issuing binding rules should arise, the Commission's duty would be to base its finding on what in its best belief was right, uninfluenced by conflicting motives of a purely political nature.

He added, however, that intricate as this case was, involving a clash of religious sentiments and traditions, the evidence had been useful in ascertaining the facts, which, rightly understood and frankly told, were bound to have a reassuring effect on agitated minds.

The Commission left for Europe on July 19.

RUMANIAN MINISTER SHOT

VIENNA (AP)—Advices from Bucharest July 21 stated that a student not then identified entered the Home Office and fired three revolver shots at Constantin Angelescu, acting Minister of the Interior.

Salford Celebrates Romantic Past and Lays Its Plans for Busy Future

700 Years of History Portrayed in Brilliant Pageant at Lancashire Weaving Town—Industrial Exhibition is Feature of Celebrations.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALFORD, Eng.—Salford's recent celebrations of the seven-hundredth anniversary of the granting of its charter as a free borough in 1230 were marked by a great pageant.

Unlike most towns that can boast of a similar antiquity, Salford has not fallen behind in the race of modern industrialism, nor does it exist merely as a museum of its former glories. On the contrary, it is today the fourteenth city in the British Isles.

The pageant was intended not only to recall the salient events in the city's past, but to attract world attention to the commercial possibilities of modern Salford, and for this purpose an industrial exhibition accompanied the historic scenes and tableaus. One of the main objects of the pageant was to focus attention on Salford's "strategical position as 'The Gateway of Southeast Lancashire,' . . . and upon her docks as the ideal distributing center for overseas products."

The pageant was full of brilliance and color. It depicted Ranulph the Good, Earl of Chester and Lincoln and one of the chief of the barons who had wrested Magna Charta from King John, granting the charter to the people of Salford; Queen Phillippa and John of Gaunt welcoming the Flemish weavers to the town, the Battle of Salford Bridge in the Civil War, in which Charles's forces were beaten, the reception of the Young Pretender in 1745 at Salford Cross, and incidents in the industrial revolution.

Salford's royal museum and library at Peel Park is claimed to be the first municipal library in the Kingdom, its Trinity House is said to be the first building in England to be lighted with coal gas, and Salford was the final home of Humphrey Booth, by whose generosity the old people of Salford have enjoyed old-age pensions for three centuries.

Radio 'Lighthouses' to Guide Air Pilots

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Work on a string of 20 radio communication stations to guide domestic air pilots through fog, rain and cloud will commence immediately. A field investigator of the Commerce Department is now surveying sites and actual construction will begin in August.

Establishment of the radio communication service adds to aerial highways safeguards comparable to lighthouses at sea, except that the new stations will be equipped with radio apparatus to give pilots direction leading to terminals, and weather information by wireless telephones. Failure of the recent refueling attempt to fly the airplane "K" from New York to South America might have been obviated, and similar mishaps prevented, it was stated, here, with more radio lighthouses to prevent fliers being lost in fog.

A total of 65 earlier airway radio stations now operate on major air lines but will be outdistanced in range it is expected by the new stations. These will emit radio range signals constantly, alternating with weather reports.

DULCE MEXICANO
Mexican Pecan Candy
Beautifully and Substantially Packed. Mailed Parcel Post, Prepaid and Insured
In One-Pound Boxes, $1.25
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Wilhoite's
Toasted Whole Wheat
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
Also AM-P-LAR, our latest sandwich.
Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns.
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto.
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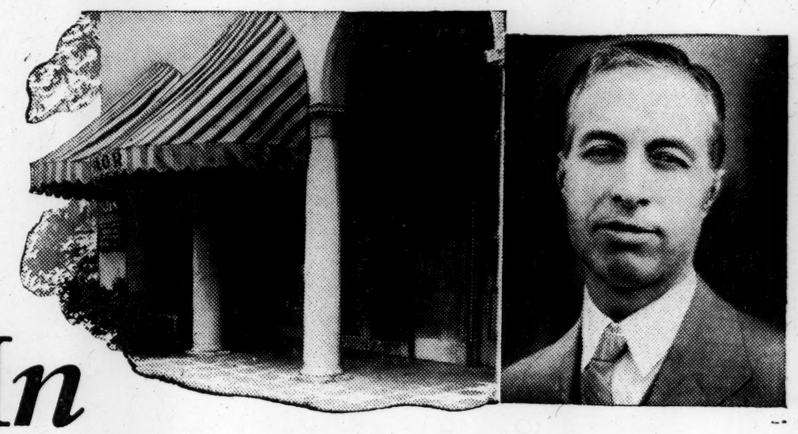


In HOLLYWOOD
76 important beauty shops advise Palmolive

MME. LOUISE ZOLLARS
GAINSBOROUGH BEAUTY SHOP
6655 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

James Simoniello has among his patrons many of the most important stars in filmdom. He says:

"It gives us great pleasure and satisfaction that 76 of the 80 Hollywood salons recommend Palmolive Soap, and we specially use and recommend it in our advice to stars."

1608 NO. HIGHLAND AVE.

"I advise the use of Palmolive twice daily to rid the pores of the accumulations of dust and powder — to provide really thorough cleansing."

ANNE MEREDITH SHOP,
6734 SUNSET BLVD.

"Palmolive Soap I find most effective in cleansing complexions, for it embodies nature's gentle natural oils of olive and palm. Soaps far more expensive are not near so good, I find."

ROOSEVELT HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP

And 23,720 experts the world over recommend Palmolive for keeping the skin lovely.

YOU can appreciate the importance of this fact: 76 of the 80 beauty shops in Hollywood advise their patrons to use Palmolive Soap. These 76 shops care for the well-known stars of the screen. They are the Hollywood authorities. And all 76 of them consider Palmolive best!

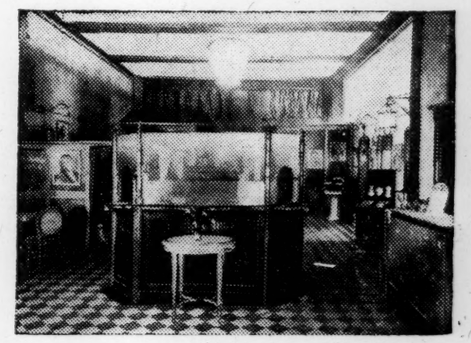
The Hollywood Method

The twice-a-day method advised in the Capital of Screenland is the very same urged by eminent authorities all over Europe and America. Here it is:

Rub a lather of Palmolive Soap and warm water gently into the skin for about two minutes. Rinse this off with generous applications of warm water, then colder and colder. That final cold water rinse closes the pores.

You could use no finer daily care than this. And use Palmolive for the bath, as well. Millions do, all over the world. It costs no more than ordinary soaps, you know.

In every city in America are specialists who have spent years in study of this profession. Go to one of them with your cleansing problems regularly. Let them prescribe the daily cleansing treatment best suited to you.



"Among our patrons are the smartest women in Hollywood, Los Angeles, Pasadena. We must know all the cleansing treatments in vogue on the continent. Among these the most famous is the Palmolive Soap treatment.

"You rub Palmolive lather gently into the face. Then wash off with warm water followed by cold."

Weaver-Jackson Co. by Pulliam Faces Inc.
AMBASSADOR HOTEL AND 9 OTHER SHOPS

"Use Palmolive, a real beauty soap."

6240 SUNSET BLVD.

Retail Price 10c

6057

BRIAND PLAN INDORSED ON CHIEF THEORY

(Continued from Page 1)

Entente, show some anxiety lest existing arrangements should be disturbed.

There is even in France itself some criticism of M. Briand for having abandoned a conservative rôle and furnishing the occasion for calling treaties into question.

Beyond Scope Laid Out

It may properly be said, however, that these problems cannot legitimately be raised at this juncture. They do not constitute the question posed by M. Briand. They may be brought up in the European conclave when it is constituted but have no bearing on its formation.

Then it is urged that European countries have non-European interests and a purely continental organization is challenged. Even in Europea.. disputes non-European help has proved most efficacious.

Yet it is generally acknowledged that there are European problems which can best be solved by Europeans themselves.

M. Briand's own proviso that the European organization should not be regarded as directed against any other continent is widely echoed. In some cases it is urged that nonmembers of the League such as Russia and Turkey should also be included lest it should appear that the organization is emphasizing European division.

Again it is strongly felt in many quarters that the new organization should not be outside of the League but should be an integral part of it, that it should not have separate and independent machinery but should avail itself of League machinery; it should not become a rival to the League but should be a sort of European section of the League, thus providing closer regional connections without destroying the basic League idea of universality.

Link With League Stressed

It is to be remarked that M. Briand, though perhaps venturing rather far in his suggestion of a new council and assembly and secretariat, is equally concerned to preserve the League intact.

If at this stage any prediction of the probable course of events is permissable it would seem that the new organization will eventually be constructed on the lines of a European section of the League.

So much for the general survey. When one comes to more specific examination of the replies, he finds each country indicating its special problem. Thus Poland seems to think that security and confidence can be obtained by something resembling the 1924 protocol, which would stereotype existing arrangements.

Behind the Czechoslovakian, Jugoslavian and Rumanian comments some concern is found for the status quo. Holland is interested as to how colonial possessions can be fitted in, underlines the danger of establishing a federation outside the League of Nations and recalls the interdependence of the whole world.

Sweden insists on collaboration with the League and would convoke European countries when the League is meeting for special conferences.

Would Include League Outsiders

For countries which are neighbors of non-members of the League the presence of those non-members seems desirable. How otherwise can their problems be solved? Thus Greece, like Italy, would include Turkey, and Germany would include not only Turkey but Russia. Italy also would include Russia.

Austria, which is a small country, would have complete equality, as would Lithuania and other small countries, and Estonia would not have the authority of the League diminished. Portugal would not weaken the bonds between Europe and oversea territories and Spain, which champions the League, dwells on its cultural relations with Latin America.

Hungary has special care for national minorities and obviously would not have the federation consecrating existing frontiers and rendering immutable present arrangements. Switzerland as a neutral country would not have its neutrality affected.

Belgium thinks economic collaboration and political agreements will react on each other. It would keep inside the framework of the League, would not have a permanent political committee but would develop the League and existing organizations. It advocates, however, a general pact for a moral union which would stimulate a European consciousness.

These are points in replies which could be multiplied and elaborated but sufficient has been written to give some idea of the wealth of illuminating and suggestive thinking provoked by the Briand questionnaire.

Replies of the Great Powers

But naturally greatest interest must be reserved for the replies of the great powers. Ultimately it is on Italy, Germany and Great Britain as well as France that the possibility of constructing a European federation depends.

Italy thinks disarmament should precede federation and it favors revision of treaties. Germany also cannot accept Europe as static but as dynamic and would not have the federation as an instrument to be employed against non-European nations. It would coöperate in facilitating exchange between industrial and agricultural countries and believes in agreements of private interests, urging that governments should encourage these cartels.

Finally Great Britain rules out any opposition to other continents, points to its relations with its Dominions, and issues a warning against overlapping of the League which would create confusion or rivalry. The League should be supreme since it derives its organic authority from treaties and the Covenant.

The European organization should not be detached but should be a section of the League. Moreover it is for the League Assembly to discuss openly in public session a project which is as yet vague.

Gives Direction to Plan

It cannot be stated too strongly that the British reply does not shatter but, on the contrary, forwards M. Briand's idea in giving it definite direction. Even clear-thinking French writers, notably in the Journal des Debats, express gratitude for criticism which others apparently did not dare to make—criticism which, it should be noted, is essentially constructive, not destructive.

With these replies before him M. Briand is with the Quai d'Orsay preparing an analysis which will be available before September, when the League meets, and which will enable members to evolve a scheme of union acceptable to all.

Far from being discouraging, this consensus, while showing what cannot be done now, also shows in clear light what can be done to improve the relations of European nations with each other and with the wider world. It has been most helpful, and in it there is cause for mutual congratulations.

Irish Free State Cool to Briand Plan

PARIS (AP)—The Irish Free State, like Great Britain, gave the European union idea cool treatment in a note received by the Foreign Office on July 18, responding to Aristide Briand's recent questionnaire.

The reply agrees with the policy of coöperation, but thinks the League of Nations program which it says is far from being achieved, would accomplish the objects of such a federation.

The Irish Free State note suggests that, "conditions in Europe and the sentiment of common interests are not yet sufficiently strong to justify the assumption that members of such a union generally would take the collective responsibility in problems which did not concern them individually."

The response also reminds M. Briand that Ireland, through emigration, has strong links outside of Europe, particularly in America and Australia, creating "between the Irish Free State and those regions of the world a tie of moral union not exceeded in any way by that which exists between Ireland and other European states."

Luxembourg Backs Union

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The reply of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the Briand memorandum on the proposed European federation has been published. It is entirely favorable to the project, providing the sovereignty of member states is fully repected and the authority of the League of Nations remains unimpaired.

That Mussolini Dares to Talk Without Restraint Felt to Be Guarantee of European Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

signed to lead to conflict. Probably the contrary is the case. It is because, in the present state of Europe, the Italian authorities and their spokesmen in the press are convinced that they can indulge with impunity in extravagant language that they permit themselves to use bellicose rhetoric that they would not otherwise venture to employ.

Appearances Deceitful

Paradoxical as it sounds, the very fact that Signor Mussolini and his followers let themselves go is a fairly sound assurance of peace. The more dangerous a situation becomes the more sober are the diplomatists. If they are faced with a really grave and grim problem they take care to abate their language. They do this quite apart from training and habit for two principal reasons—first, they must necessarily be shocked into a sense of responsibility, for whatever their policy they cannot lightheartedly contemplate the risks of warfare, and as it becomes more imminent, they become more cautious; second, because no nation can afford deliberately to place itself in the position of aggressor, and thus to range world opinion against it.

It has been remarked that the discourses of Signor Mussolini resemble in some respects the speeches of the ex-Kaiser, and that therefore the consequences may be the same. But it may be replied that the circumstances were not analogous. Germany was much more formidable than ever Italy has been or will be. And the lessons of that disaster are before all men's eyes.

Nobody knew what a great European war meant before 1914. Now everybody knows. For my part I discount very largely the discourses of Signor Mussolini.

Words No Longer Excite

It will be observed with some curiosity by students of international affairs that big words can be used today without causing anything like the excitement that they would have caused 20 years ago. Then the slightest deviation from the ordinary international courtesies aroused endless speculation in the chancelleries. Today Signor Mussolini can tell us that Italy must expand or explode, can offer friendshop or a sword, can extol the beauty of cannon, without producing more than a ripple on the calm of Europe. It is really astonishing, when one comes to think of the Mussolinian series of flamboyant statements, that they should not have disturbed diplomatic tranquillity. He can lash himself into a fury but nobody takes his utterances tragically.

Can it be doubted that this placidity denotes that something has changed in Europe? Does not this placidity help to explain the wildest discourses of the Duce? Is it not because these discourses are perfectly safe in the present state of Europe that they are delivered? So it seems to me as an old onlooker in Europe, and I am bound to assume that the discourses are chiefly intended for internal consumption.

Fascism Demands "an Enemy"

A commonplace of political economy is that a dictator who exists upon prestige is compelled to maintain his prestige by constant appeals to national pride. I do not in the least deny that Signor Mussolini has wrought well for his country in many domains. Whether he has wrought as well as is sometimes claimed need not be discussed here. Whether the price paid in the curtailment of public liberties is too high is a question that would take us into the realms of political philosophy. We can, for present purposes, pass lightly over these matters. It is sufficient to say that the Italian régime depends on the existence of Fascism, and that Fascism demands the organization of enthusiasm.

The easiest and the most obvious manner of organizing enthusiasm is to build up an "enemy" against whom patriotic feelings can be directed. To stimulate heroic dispositions it is only necessary to dwell persistently on grievances. Plainly the Duce has recourse to this method. Whether it is because he wishes to divert attention from domestic disabilities or whether it is because he wishes to keep his followers interested and bubbling over with excitement—or whether it is both—certain it is that he has adopted the somewhat facile course of arousing national sentiments against another country—or countries. Certain it is that he harps upon Italy's treatment at the hands of its former allies and of France in particular; certain it is that he insists on the need of colonial enterprise; certain it is that he stirs up the natural tendency to emulation. These are derivatives.

Of course, they are dangerous. They are not, I think, meant to be dangerous, but as a friend writes to me: What is the Duce going to do with the national passions which he has excited to this unbelievable pitch? How is he going to satisfy the national craving for the position and power of a great nation? Is it not a fact that he is concentrating national attention and passion upon objectives which can hardly be attained save by war?

Situation Not Ominous

These questions sound ominous. Yet I do not believe that things will be pushed to extremes. There will be a cooling off process, and indeed, were there a real peril, there would be furious back-pedaling. Everybody who is acquainted with European history knows how quickly passions subside. Thus between France and Great Britain there was the most bitter feeling, although ostensibly the subjects in dispute were trivial. Nevertheless when it was decided to settle these trivial subjects the entente cordiale was welcomed on both sides of the Channel. The transition from hostility to friendship was exceedingly short.

As between France and Germany the rapidity of reconciliation is even more significant. There was a terrible war, there was the occupation of the Ruhr, and yet when M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann decided that the two countries should live together on good terms the past was forgotten. We have these examples and many others before us and it would be altogether wrong to lay stress on momentary passions.

Further, we have assumed that these momentary passions are really high and that they have reached a sort of paroxysm on either side of the Alps. Such is not the case. The hubbub is largely fictitious. It must be treated seriously and much tact must be used. But I am glad to find William Martin, the Swiss journalist, writing in the Journal de Genève, one of the soundest newspapers of Europe, a warning against the current belief that Europe is in a state of turmoil.

"It is not exact," he says, "that the situation of Europe is particularly dangerous. The pessimism which is expressed surprises and moves us. For it is in repeating without cessation that the situation of the world is bad that wars are rendered possible. The truth is that the political affairs of Europe, without being ideal, are in no way disquieting. We could show that the importance of the Franco-Italian differences are immensely exaggerated by the press of the two countries."

Forces of Peace Strong

And he goes on to show that the forces of resistance to war—moral forces, juridic forces, material forces—have never been so great as they are today. Even if governments wanted war, the peoples would oppose their governments. It is difficult to suppose that other countries would remain aloof, that the Council of the League of Nations would be impotent, and that the various guarantees of pacts and treaties would be inapplicable, or that international credits are essential to war would be forthcoming.

In this commentary on the Franco-Italian situation it is therefore my first concern to point out briefly that the door seems to be effectively closed to the possibility of war. It is placing the matter on the wrong ground to consider the problem in the light of a potential conflict. Everything—the pacifism of France, the opinion and finances of the world, the lessons of the last score of years, the existence of pacts and treaties and the League of Nations, and above all, by a paradox which I have explained, the character of Signor Mussolini's discourses—seem to rule out a pessimism which has grown up in certain quarters.

This preliminary remark does not, however, preclude us from considering the essential dispute between France and Italy and in seeking a solution. We will in other articles study further a situation which should not be allowed to endure.

Steel Head Admits Bonus of $1,623,753

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Eugene G. Grace received a bonus of $1,623,753 in 1929 as president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, he testified July 21 in the suit to enjoin sale of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company to Bethlehem. The bonus was in addition to the stipulated $12,000 annual salary to which he testified last week.

Revelation of Mr. Grace's compensation for last year followed a hard-fought three-day legal battle.

Attorneys for the Cyrus S. Eaton interests, opposed to the merger of the Youngstown and Bethlehem companies, sought the testimony in support of their contention that the Bethlehem company paid Mr. Grace unwarranted amounts, and that these amounts were fraudulently concealed from the stockholders of the Youngstown company when they ratified the merger last April.

Mr. Grace testified that since 1925 he has received a bonus of 3.319 per cent of the net earnings after fixed charges, less an amount equal to the annual preferred dividend, but before depreciation. The earnings of Bethlehem were $49,000,000 in 1929, making his bonus $1,623,753.

INCREASE IN CENSUS LESS THAN IN 1920

WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite Michigan's large increase in population, the rate of growth in the last 10 years in the geographic group in which it is located, known as the east north central states, did not equal that of the previous 10 years.

The New England states group also had a smaller percentage of growth in the last 10 years than in the previous decade. These are the only groups whose populations have thus far been completed.

In the east north central states the increase was 16.9 per cent, compared to 17.7 per cent in the 1920 census. In the New England states there was an increase of 11.9 per cent compared to 12.9 per cent in 1920.

NAVAL TREATY OPPOSITION IS GROWING WEAK

(Continued from Page 1)

which under the circumstances, treaty supporters declare, was not a friendly act.

The opposition, while giving ground in the general debate and slowly permitting legislative progress on the pact, is continuing to pour in reservations. This despite the fact that on July 19 the Senate, without taking a record vote, overwhelmingly defeated two major amendments. One of these amendments, offered by Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, proposed material modification of the so-called escalator clause, and the second, moved by George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, related to the section defining rules for submarine warfare.

At the opening session of the third week of action on the issue the opposition had pending 14 reservations with more promised. None, however, caused treaty managers any concern. The Walsh resolution, on the other hand, was a matter of much perturbation and activity to prevent it delaying or frustrating ratification.

The resolution concludes as follows: "Resolved, that the Senate of the United States in the event that this treaty is ratified, favors the substantial completion by Dec. 31, 1936, of all cruisers mounting guns in excess of 6.1 inches, all aircraft carriers, all destroyers and all submarines permitted under the treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, signed at London on April 22, 1930."

"Ready to Gamble on Peace"

"America, leader in the pursuit of peace, should not refuse to join in an effort toward realization," declared Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, in a speech on July 21 advocating ratification.

"Nations in the past always gambled on war and they have had it," he said. "I believe the people of the United States in common with every other free people on earth, are ready to gamble on peace, and having a stake in peace they will do more than they have in the past to see to it that peace rather than war shall win the race."

Mr. Wagner deplored the fact that the treaty did not go further than it did—"it is a feeble treaty, a weak and insufficient instrument, but it is better than competitive building," he said.

"The treaty provides for limitation," he concluded. "Its rejection will multiply the ill will, the suspicions and fears, those seeds of war of which there is ever a surplus. Ratification will facilitate future agreements of actual reduction. The balance of advantage is on the side of the treaty and it is, therefore, entitled to the consent of the Senate."

VISE PLEA ANSWERED BY BRITISH CONSUL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Replying to a recent inquiry by the Merchants' Association of New York as to whether the British Government will reduce its passport visé fee below $10, Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong, British Consul-General in New York, has just reminded the association that British visitors to the United States remaining more than 60 days must pay charges which are more than double those paid by American visitors to England.

Sir Harry, in his reply to the association, said, in part: "You are, no doubt, aware that the British Government offered to reduce the passport visé fee, but an agreement was not come to with the Government of this country, owing to the United States authorities not being willing to reduce the fee for third-class passengers and immigrants."

Independence Day Feted by Belgians

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Royal Family July 21 attended the celebrations of the centenary of Belgium's independence. After fitting exercises in honor of the martyrs of the revolution of 1830, a grand luncheon was held here, attended by the Royal Family, at which more than 2000 burgomasters were entertained.

LONDON (AP) — Cardinal Bourne presided at a service in Westminster Cathedral commemorating the 100th anniversary of Belgian independence. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador, and other foreign diplomats attended.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—With Prince Albert De Ligne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, and Princess De Ligne as their guests, 1500 members of the Belgian colony of Chicago and neighboring cities united in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the independence of Belgium.

The program included a parade and a luncheon reception for the Prince and Princess at the Belden-Stratford Hotel.

FOREIGN OIL CONCERNS AID RUMANIAN TRADE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—A petroleum agreement proposed by the Standard and Royal Dutch concerns, which companies will handle foreign sales, thus buying an important part of the local product, while internal sales continue according to the previous percentage basis, came into effect on July 21.

The new agreement reduces crude production by 20 per cent. European price-cutting had nearly bankrupted Rumania's strongest industry and the national companies are jubilant over the generous offer of the Standard and Royal Dutch companies.

Optimism 'Club' Established by Trade Journal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"I promise myself that for a period of one week, when discussing business conditions . . . I will emphasize the facts that are favorable and encouraging, rather than those which incite to pessimism."

This is the pledge of the One-Week Club, started by the American Lumberman, a trade journal, to awaken people to an appreciation of the basic soundness of American business.

Although the "club" asks for no enrollment, responses commending the plan have poured in upon the editorial office of the American Lumberman since the publication of the announcement on the front page of the journal May 24.

By July 19, from 25,000 to 30,000 reprints of the editorial had been mailed out in response to requests, according to Elmer Hole, editor. The original circulated to about 14,000 subscribers.

FRENCH BOY SCOUTS INCREASE TO 35,000

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—André Tardieu, Prime Minister, addressing three federations of French Boy Scouts, congratulated them on the growth and accomplishments of their organization. Paying tribute to the work of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Scout movement, M. Tardieu recalled that in 1914 France had only 7000 scouts. There are 35,000 today.

Speaking with gratification of his share in forming a Chief Scouts camp at Capy, in which he was interested as honorary president of the American committee on devastated regions, M. Tardieu praised the generous support of this project by Mrs. Murray Dike and Miss Anne Morgan. He decorated Canon Cornette, chaplain of the French Scouts, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

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FASCISM MUST EXPAND, PARTY ORGAN DECLARES

Like Other Revolutions It Must Go Beyond Native Shores, It Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Fascist and the Bolshevik régimes have hitherto followed different methods of propaganda to spread their respective doctrines beyond the countries where they originated.

Generally speaking, Fascist propaganda abroad has been restricted among Italians settled in foreign lands, and its main object has been to win over to its side the largest possible number of adherents among the Italian citizens themselves as also to keep alive a deep affection and devotion for their mother country.

Signor Mussolini himself, realizing that Fascism was essentially an Italian phenomenon, once declared that Fascism was not "an article of export" and these words have always been interpreted as an indication that the Duce had on idea of embarking upon or encouraging a propaganda of Fascist ideas in other countries. Considerable interest has therefore been caused by an article which appeared in Critica Fascista, the review edited by Signor Giuseppe Bottai, the Minister of Corporations, in its issue of June 15, from which it appears that a change of policy is contemplated in the matter of propaganda.

The distinctive character of the eighth year of the Fascist régime, the article says, is that it marks the "conclusive" period of the work of reconstruction undertaken by Fascism. Having definitely conquered the entire Italian nation, reorganized the state on a new basis, and regulated the economic and productive activities of the country on the corporative system, Fascism has seen all its efforts during the period it has been in power crowned by success.

The task of Fascism, however, has not yet been fully reached. Fascism, like all great revolutions, must expand beyond its native and experimental country. It is too early to say how this expansion is going to be made, but a careful study of the present conditions in Europe will show the road, the article says.

It is obvious, the article further says, that the political equilibrium which existed in Europe until the outbreak of the great war can never be restored on the same basis. Pre-war Europe has disappeared forever, and the old democratic, parliamentary and liberal ideas have collapsed like a pack of cards. Europe is awaiting a new order of things and the success of the Fascist experiment shows that Fascism alone can herald in the new civilization. The peculiar aspects which have rendered Fascism a typically Italian phenomenon do not affect its fundamental character, which is universal.

While disclaiming that Fascism is a panacea for all evils, the article makes special reference to M. Tardieu's recent speech at Dijon as indicating that France may adopt Fascist theories and practice, and inquires what Fascism ought to do in view of the horizons thus opening up before it.

Nicholas Roosevelt Nomination Held Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hiram Bingham, chairman of the Senate Territories Committee, announced July 21 the nomination of Nicholas Roosevelt, of New York, to be Vice-Governor of the Philippines, would be laid over until the regular session next winter because of opposition to the nominee in the Philippines.

MANILA (AP)—The Philippine Senate on July 21 unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the nomination by President Hoover of Nicholas Roosevelt as Vice-Governor of the islands.

The resolution cited portions of his book, "The Philippines: A Treasure and Problem," and charged Mr. Roosevelt was prejudiced against the Filipinos and Orientals generally. The quick action was taken by the Senate in an effort to forestall Mr. Roosevelt's confirmation by the United States Senate.

Empire Free Trade Held Impracticable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A decision against free trade within the Empire was arrived at by the recent conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce here on the ground that as certain of the Dominions had adopted protection, the scheme for free trade was not practicable. Instead it was considered desirable to establish a sincere and effective policy of trade reciprocity.

The congress resolved in favor of closer trade relationships between units of the Empire bordering on the Pacific and of holding an investigation into the whole position as preliminary to an early conference on the subject. Delegates felt that the countries in the Pacific could be brought closer together by the removal of trade barriers.

It was learned with satisfaction that tentative suggestions for a conference between commercial representatives of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and Fiji have been advanced.

Government control of industries was deprecated and it was resolved to ask the Commonwealth and State Governments to assist producers to organize for the more effective growing, marketing and shipping of fruit products, following the successful methods of California and South Africa. A protest was made against the proposed compulsory wheat pool on the ground that trade and commerce were not the function of the Government and that the financing of the pool would further complicate Australia's marketing problems, and would lead to the depreciation of the quality of wheat. Delegates agreed that the pool would be a costly experiment and the delegate from New South Wales pointed out that in that State the loss on the wheat pool had amounted to £2,000,000.

English Language Accepted in Malta

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALLETTA, Malta—It has always been the practice in some of the Malta Government Offices, chiefly the post office, to have plates indicating, in the English and Italian languages, the boxes for letters and those for papers. These are now changed to the English version only.

This has been an indictment against the present Government's policy of anti-Italian denationalization. The substitution of plates by those purely English has caused neither surprise nor annoyance. It is a fact that the Italian press has shown some interest in the language question.

With the exception of the press, it cannot be said that Italy has ever made a move toward the Italianization of the island. A direct move probably would have resulted in diplomatic action on the part of Great Britain, with doubtful results for the Italian language claim in Malta.

An Italian school has been in existence for many years. It has the sanction of the Government and attendance is voluntary. There are a number of other private schools, and any parent sending children to the Italian school, the "Umberto Primo" does so without party spirit. The teaching of English is an equal part of the curriculum.

The English institutions throughout the country, the flood of Americans landing in Genoa and Naples, as well as English tourists, the frequent calls of the Dollar Line from the east, as well as the Orient Line, have induced many in Italy to learn to speak the language.

World Press Urged to Unite for Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The press of the various nations forms together one great unity, a sort of world-clasping fraternity, with a common task and a common responsibility, declared Dr. Ivan Pauli, of the Social-Demokraten, welcoming the party of some 60 journalists from 14 countries visiting Sweden at a recent banquet at Saltsjobaden.

"What is the task of the press?" he asked. Is it only to satisfy the general curiosity, to feed the man in the street with his daily allowance of accidents and society scandals? Is it only to fight for party opinions and national points of view?

"I think it is called upon to accomplish the noblest and biggest task that can be attempted. The world press can make the world peace—but it can also mar it. It can realize the unification of the world, but it can also destroy it."

Dr. Pauli expressed the hope that the harmony and good fellowship reigning among the journalists present might prove a good omen of the future work of the international press in the interest of the great international ideals common to all.

Portugal Arrests Many Conspirators

LISBON (AP)—The Portuguese Government believed on July 21 that it had squelched two conspiracies against the dictatorship within the last two weeks.

The round-up of political offenders began last week. About 300 were arrested. Yesterday 27 soldiers and civilians accused in connection with the plots were deported to the Azores. Three other soldiers—officers—were struck off the army list, charged with having joined civilians in Paris in conceiving one of the conspiracies against President Oscar Carmona.

The campaign against the plotters continued on July 20. Government operatives found an ammunition plant in the heart of the city where it was said conspirators were manufacturing bombs. Colonel Bunta Gardo, former Capt. Lauro Gerando and former Sergeant Severo Dossantos, said to have been hiding in the building, were added to the long list of those arrested.

On July 6 the Government halted the first plot, headed by Colonel Joaq Almeida and said to be of serious proportions. Colonel Almeida was imprisoned in Elves fortresses and some of his associates were arrested.

Fancy a Hot Trot in This Rig

This Picture Comes From South Africa Labeled "The Zulu Ricksha Man," but Considering That a Ricksha Man Trots Along Pulling His Ricksha With Anywhere From 95 to 200 Pounds of Human Freight as Well, the Headdress Would Seem to Be Superfluous.

Durban, South Africa, Misses 'Jim Fish' When the Ricksha Man Goes on Strike

Zulus Assert That Their Business Has Fallen Off on Account of Bus Lines and Private Motorcars, but That Their License Stays Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN, S. Af.—The public of Durban recently experienced for the first time on record the disadvantages of not having the use of its cheap transport service, the ricksha, the Zulu ricksha men, commonly known as "Jim Fish," having gone on strike.

Since the advent of the motorcar and their steady increase in numbers yearly, the ricksha pullers' earnings have fallen considerably, but his hire charge of 10s. per week for his ricksha and license fee of 2s. 6d. per month have not been reduced accordingly by the ricksha companies or the Durban Corporation. It was as a protest against these charges that the men declared a strike. There are approximately 1300 rickshas in use in Durban and their pullers are well organized.

This one-man chariot is the poor man's carriage; the housewife's carrier to take home her purchases from the market; the policeman uses it to convey his prisoner; the postman for carrying his heavy loads on mail day. The tourist and visitor use it for posing in snapshots, and the individual who finds himself stranded in town after 11 p. m., when the trams stop running, is glad to find "Jim Fish" still plying for hire.

On the other hand, many residents would be glad to see this means of transport removed from service off the Durban streets, as they consider that the need of every individual, both rich and poor alike, is well provided for in locomotion by motorcars, buses, trams, and a quick, cheap local train service, as well as the horse-drawn vehicle.

"Jim Fish" would be missed off the Durban streets, for a finer specimen of humanity hardly exists in any country where the native dwells and works. His happy, cheerful countenance and willing desire to give service and his renowned honesty will ever endear him to the memory of all who have had dealings with him.

LOW CROP PRICES STIR RUMANIANS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The anti-Semitic riots reported on a growing scale from Bukovina are due in part to the economic plight of the peasants, practically all of whom are carrying heavy loans, an eminent authority outside of politics informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Many of them find at the present low prices of land their property is overmortgaged, and as a high proportion of their creditors are Jews, it is the latter who suffer when the pressure of economic necessity becomes past bearing.

The same authority declares that certain agitators, knowing of the existing unrest among the peasants, took occasion to start the movement against the money lenders and the banks and later the movement turned into an anti-Semitic one. This version is generally accepted and for this reason it is felt further difficulty may be anticipated.

The Government has been promising the peasants a credits institution to take care of their needs but it was never able to secure the necessary capital. It has just been compelled to announce that negotiations have been prolonged until autumn and this in itself is sufficent to augment the unrest of the overburdened peasant. It is true he has the best crops this year he has enjoyed since the World War but the idea that he must almost give his grain away seems to add to his difficulties.

The peasant in Rumania is most docile and easy-going but the present crisis seems to have awakened him. The Government, realizing the influence of Soviet agents, especially in the neighboring Province of Bessarabia, is determined to keep careful watch on the present situation.

Sea Carries Most of Greeks' Imports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—It is a question whether much attention should be devoted to the construction of new railroads in Greece, considering that the greatest bulk of commercial traffic is being profitably carried on by sea.

This is specially true with foreign traffic.

Statistics indicate that in 1926 out of 2,404,000 tons of goods sent from abroad, only 200,000 tons entered Greece by rail. As to passenger traffic, the proportion is almost the same.

The railroads, on the contrary, are preferred for transportation within the country. In 1927 the coasting vessels transported 640,000 tons of various goods and 396,000 passengers, and the interior railroads transported 1,419,000 tons and 7,183,000 passengers.

A network of roads is now being built by the Greek Government. This, of course, will help to increase motor transport, which, it is feared, will form a dangerous competition to the railroads, especially to the state roads, which, as estimates show, are not at present very prosperous. It is, however, proved that where plans have been in contemplation for the construction of railroads, new communication lines start almost spontaneously, which, as a consequence, contributes to the great development of the country's business life. The automobile and the railroad thus form a coöperative move for the same end.

Hoover Submits Power Board Names

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Three nominations out of five for the Federal Power Commission were sent by President Hoover to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate on July 19. The nominees are Claude L. Draper of Wyoming; Ralph S. Williamson of Washington; and Marcel Garsaud of Louisiana.

Since the retirement of Gen. Edwin Jadwin as nominee for chairman of the commission, no further names had been proposed by the Administration. Interest now centers around the question whether action will be taken for confirmation of the three nominees before adjournment of the special Senate session.

A meeting of the Interstate Commerce Committee to consider the nominations has been announced by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan. In addition to the data on the nominees submitted to the committee by the Administration, committee members have been securing information from other sources.

Approval of the three nominees by the Senate before adjournment would permit the commission to take up its duties, since it is provided by law that only a majority of the members must be appointed to constitute the commission. The other two members may be appointed during the recess of the Senate.

RUMANIAN HOUSE PASSES BILL FOR LIQUOR CONTROL

New Act Gives Communities Right to Curtail Sale of Intoxicants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Although important events have recently taken place in Rumania, Parliament has continued to pass scores of new laws, and among these one affecting the ever increasing menace of the drink evil.

The recent conference of the Temperance League held in the capital city evidently had the desired influence on members of Parliament, for the new law began to take definite form soon after the congress.

This law, which has already passed the Lower House, contains a clause which appears to place a strong weapon in the hands of church leaders who may be able to influence their communities. The clause states that upon the presentation of a petition to the local representative of the Minister of Health, and signed by one-third of both men and women of the commune in question, the Government will conduct a poll to determine the attitude of the community toward the sale of intoxicating drink in its midst. To exercise its will the group opposed to the sale of intoxicants must secure two-thirds of the total vote of all men and women of the commune.

The proposed law extends the right of vote in this case to all men and women of mature age and gives them the full right and power to curtail the sale of intoxicating drinks in their community. In State elections women must possess certain educational qualifications which disqualify the great majority of women of the smaller communes.

A veritable political battle is taking place around the question of the sale and taxation of alcohol. Distillers invaded Bucharest recently and armed soldiers had to be mobilized outside Parliament to keep them out of the assembly. With them it is a question of a taxation on stronger drink which they fear will decrease consumption.

Immediately following the war there was so little tax on alcoholic drinks in Rumania that the poorest laborer could afford a large daily consumption, but little by little consecutive governments have made alcohol an expensive drink for the poor. In many circles it is believed that within a short time alcohol will become a state monopoly, under close supervision.

FRAM AS EXHIBIT AT TRONDELAGS FAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIDAROS (Trondhjem) — Among the points of interest to be found at the exhibition at Tröndelags, near Nidaros, which was recently opened, is the polar ship Fram, Dr. Nansen's old vessel, which also did good service for the Sverdrup and Amundsen expeditions. Another notable ship, the "Viking," Red Cross vessel, helping the fishers in their daily toil, is also present.

The value of the exhibition to the fishery trade has been recognized by the Storting of Norway, which has contributed to its maintenance. The agricultural societies of Tröndelags, which are celebrating their hundredth anniversary, are planning to give a representation of the daily life of Tröndelags throughout the long winter days.

ITALY SHOWS BALANCE OF 65,000,000 LIRE

ROME (AP)—Italy's fiscal year closed June 30 with a treasury balance of 65,000,000 lire, or $3,500,000.

Receipts totaled 19,897,000,000 lire, with expenses of 19,746,000,000, leaving a balance of 151,000,000 lire, which was reduced by movement of capital. The total internal public debt at the close of the year was 87,949,000,000 lire.

FRENCH AMNESTY AIDS AMITY WITH SYRIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The French amnesty of Druse and Syrian insurgents recently announced includes 50 who were sentenced by military courts and also several leaders who received capital sentences in their absence.

The amnesty, it is felt, will facilitate Franco-Syrian agreement.

BUTLER BROS. CUTS PRICES

NEW YORK—Butler Bros. have reduced prices on more than 4000 merchandise items in their August catalogue, ranging in majority of cases from 2 to 12 per cent.

CHICAGO JURORS SAID TO ESCAPE SERVICE EASILY

Call Smaller Panels, Urges Board, but Make More of Them Serve

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Fewer jurors should be called but more of those summoned should be required to serve, the Chicago Crime Commission concludes after making a survey of jury venires made in criminal court here for one period last April.

A summary of the findings signed by Frank J. Loesch, president of the commission, was made public July 18.

The study reported that a total of 780 jurors was certified to the criminal court by the jury commissioners in that period but, it noted, 40 per cent of that number was excused by the judges. Of that 40 per cent, moreover, it states that only 5 per cent appeared in court to present their reasons.

"Judges should reduce the number of jurors drawn by one-third and grant excuses only to those who in open court present just grounds for being excused," the commission report recommends. Carelessness in the effort to find jurors who are certified was charged

"The Chicago Crime Commission with the aid of the telephone directory and by telephone," the report continues, "located 46 of the 97 jurors reported not found, approximately 50 per cent. Four others were found listed in the telephone directory with telephones still in service.

"The responsibility for the vast number of jurors not found is chargeable both to the jury commissioners and the sheriff. The jury lists should be revised and brought to date. The telephone directory should prove a valuable aid."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ATHLETICS NOW HAVE GOOD LEAD

A's Spurt During Week as Senators Run Into Stern Opposition on Road

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	62	30	.674
Washington	57	33	.633
New York	52	37	.584
Cleveland	46	45	.505
Detroit	43	50	.462
Chicago	35	53	.398
St. Louis	34	56	.378
Boston	32	57	.360

RESULTS JULY 19

Detroit 10, Boston 2.
Cleveland 5, Washington 2.
Washington 17, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 9.
New York 13, St. Louis 7.

RESULTS JULY 20

Chicago 16, Boston 4.
Chicago 5, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 8, Washington 6.
Cleveland 9, New York 8.

Washington was unable to match the pace of the Philadelphia Athletics and dropped three full games behind the league leaders during the week giving the later a margin of four full games to play on. With this lead and the brand of baseball the A's are playing it is likely to be many days before the Senators are close enough to make much of a race of it again.

The spurt that the Athletics took the past week might almost be considered the beginning of the end as far as a challenger for first place is concerned. The A's played seven games and won six of them while the Senators ran into difficulty with Detroit and Cleveland and won only four while losing five.

The situation in the American League is not one to create much enthusiasm. After leaving the affair between Washington and Philadelphia for the next three teams, New York, Cleveland and Detroit are firmly entrenched in their present positions and have a comfortable lead with which to hold them. The only way some excitement can be stirred up there is for one to win steadily for a time or lose that way and create something of a race.

As far as battling for places in the league is concerned, the best now is that among the last three teams, Chicago, St. Louis, and Boston, but even that is diminishing, for the White Sox are gradually pulling away, leaving the last two to race it out for seventh place.

For the last few weeks the race between New York, Cleveland, and Detroit has remained much the same, and this last week caused no change, the records being much alike, with the Yankees winning five games out of eight played, while the Indians won five out of nine and the Tigers triumphed in four games out of seven.

St. Louis and the Red Sox were the heavy losers for the week, the Browns losing five games out of seven played and the Red Sox lost six games out of eight.

Connie Mack's Athletics will continue in Detroit against the Tigers for three days and then invade Cleveland before returning home to entertain the Yankees. After the series at Chicago the Senators have two open dates and return to Washington to clash with the Athletics.

There might be a slight chance of the Detroit Tigers tightening up the race between the third, fourth and fifth place teams by scoring decisively against the Yankees this week, for the Yankees are the third-place team and Detroit is in fifth.

One series of importance is scheduled to take place this week and that is when the Red Sox invade St. Louis. Of course, it is only last place that is involved, but most any team will strive with might and main to climb out of the bottom and these two have alternated quite regularly. The favor seems to be on the side of St. Louis, for the Boston team is not so good when on the road.

Like the National League, the younger circuit went through a week of hard hitting and football scores, and, while the older league by far exceeded with 63 home runs, the American League had a total of 43 homers in the seven days. Ruth now leads the list with 34 and his team mate Gehrig has tied for second with Klein and Wilson of the National League with 27 each. Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics comes next with 26 and ties with Wally Berger of the Braves.

TORONTO PLAYERS OPEN TOURNAMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Play began in the annual Canadian Lawn Tennis championships on July 19 when over a dozen games between local entrants were played in the first round of the men's singles.

The seeded Canadian entrants are Gilbert Nunns, Walter Martin, Leroy Rennie of Toronto, Marcel Rainvill and C. W. Aikman of Montreal. Lyttleton Rogers is a strong European contender while the United States seeded players are Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall. The summary:

CANADIAN MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIPS—First Round

J. G. Abraham, Toronto, defeated J. C. Tibb, Toronto, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0.
S. Appleby, Toronto, defeated F. D. Turville, Toronto, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4.
A. T. Bradshaw, Toronto, defeated K. C. Kennedy, Toronto, 6—1, 6—0.
C. G. Spanner, Toronto, defeated H. A. Drury, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.
I. G. Cassils, Toronto, defeated Victor Topping, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.
D'Arcy McGrath, Toronto, defeated R. Cole, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.
W. Eley, Toronto, defeated George C. Macdonald, Toronto, 6—3, 6—4.
Norman Samuel, Toronto, won from J. McCausland, Toronto, by default.
J. D. Gibson, Toronto, defeated P. E. Hicks, Toronto, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.
W. H. Goldstein, Toronto, defeated P. H. Sullivan, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.
Grant McLean, Toronto, defeated F. B. McLellan, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.
W. S. Wamght, Toronto, defeated L. C. Lawman, Toronto, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.
H. S. Moffatt, Toronto, defeated Andrew K. Smith, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3.
R. E. Carruth, Toronto, won from M. W. Duthie, Toronto, by default.

FORT SNELLING FOUR WINS

FORT SNELLING, Minn. (AP)—The Fort Snelling Blacks defeated Winnipeg, Man., 10 goals to 6, July 20, in the opening game of the annual Northwest polo tournament.

HAKOAH TIES ROSARIO

ROSARIO, Argentina (AP)—The Hakoah soccer team of New York tied the Rosario central team here July 20 in a 1-to-1 game.

Hunter Defeats S. Hemmi of Japan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, was the outstanding player in the week-end play starting the metropolitan grass court tennis championship, which includes the eastern sectional doubles, at the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, July 19 and 20. The former member of the Davis Cup team, now fully recovered from his early season lapse, scored an easy victory to start the play on Saturday, disposing of Seiichi Hemmi, a young Japanese player, now a resident of New York, 6—1, 6—0.

He is seeded first in the draw of 64, with Frank X. Shields, Julius Seligson, and Edward W. Feibleman next in order, while the leading performers from out of town, also listed in the seeding, were Donald H. Cram, of Nashville, Tenn., and Ellsworth Vines, of Pasadena, Calif. Two other local players, David N. Jones, of Columbia University, and Edward G. Tarangioli, were also placed in strategic positions, but the latter was eliminated in his first appearance, July 20, by Ernest G. Kuhn, a local star.

METROPOLITAN GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Seiichi Hemmi, Japan, 6—1, 6—0.
Selden G. Noyes, New York, defeated Donald Morrison, New York, 7—5, 6—4.
Eugene McCabe, Los Angeles, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Reginald W. Talmage, Brooklyn, defeated J. H. De Fina, New York, 6—0, 6—4.
Walter Swapbill, New York, defeated Alfred D. Hammett, New York, 6—3, 6—4.
Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated W. P. Johnston Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—4.
Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Kendall Cram, Nashville, 6—1, 6—3.
Merritt Cutler, New York, defeated Lucien La Coste, San Antonio, 6—3, 6—3.
Ernest Kuhn, New York, defeated Edward G. Tarangioli, New York, 6—2, 6—3.
Edward W. Burns, New York, defeated Walter Arnesberg, Texas, 6—1, 6—1.
Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Fred S. Baggs, New York, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.
Hugh McDiarmid, Swarthmore, defeated Jefferson Mendel, New York, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.
Richard Lewis, New York, defeated E. E. Jenkins Jr., New York, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.
Armand L. Bruneau, New York, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, 6—1, 6—4.
Lemoine Heuser, New York, defeated William Thompson, New York, 6—3, 6—2.
David N. Jones, New York, defeated Eben Whitman, New York, 7—5, 6—2.
Philip F. Neer, New York, defeated Eric Baker, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
Weller B. Evans, South Orange, N. J., defeated A. L. Halberstadt, New York, 6—1, 4—6 6—0.
William Einsmann, New York, defeated Henry S. Moore, New York, 6—3, 6—1.
Edgar F. Dawson, New York, defeated Sheldon Morganstern, New York, 6—4, 6—0.
J. Cecil Donaldson, New York, defeated Arnold Pederson, New York, 6—1, 6—2.
Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, defeated C. H. Nannes, New York, 6—4, 6—2.
Ted Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated Kenneth Underwood, New York, 6—0, 6—3.
E. R. Martin, New York, defeated S. V. Brubaker, West New York, 7—5, 6—1.
Travers J. Le Gros, New York, defeated Henry Gries, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round

Heuser defeated Bruneau, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Official Pony Polo Tests Open Weakly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The official polo test matches got under way rather weakly July 20 on the Sands Point Club Field, as several of those originally scheduled to play were out of the ranks, notably Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the captain, who was still on the side lines from his recent mishap, but expects to get into the play by another week. G. H. Bostwick was also an absentee. The game proved a vigorous exhibition of the power of the two Californians, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. and Eric C. Pedley, who combined with Stephen Sanford and the younger of the Hoppings—Earle A. S.—to defeat the Reds, with H. E. Talbott Jr. the chief star, by a score of 13 to 9. The Reds led for the earlier part of the game, but were overtaken in the seventh chukker, and the Whites ran away with the game with 5 goals to 0 for the balance of the game.

At Meadow Brook, on Saturday, another group of younger players, composed of four Yale players, mostly of the Old Aiken group, simply swamped a team from Roslyn, headed by W. Averill Harriman and including Seymour H. Knox, 16 to 7. Stewart B. Iglehart was in both games, but showed much better in the Meadow Brook affair, as he was not well set to fit into the other team. The summary:

WHITES	REDS
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	H. E. Talbott Jr.
2—E. J. Boeseke Jr.	E. W. Hopping
3—E. C. Pedley	S. B. Iglehart
Back—E. A. S. Hopping	F. W. C. Guest

Score—Whites 13, Reds 9. Goals—Pedley 5, Boeseke 4, E. A. S. Hopping 3, Sanford for Whites; Talbott 3, E. W. Hopping 2, Iglehart 2, Guest 2 for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

OLD AIKEN	ROSLYN
No. 1—E. T. Gerry	W. A. Harriman
2—Raymond Guest	S. H. Knox
3—S. B. Iglehart	H. C. Phipps
Back—J. C. Rathborne	A. C. Schwartz

Score—Old Aiken 16, Roslyn 7. Goals—Gerry 5, Iglehart 5, Guest 3, Rathborne 2, pony, for Old Aiken; Harriman 4, Knox 3, for Roslyn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

TORONTO YACHTSMEN WIN

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The Rochester (N. Y.) Yacht Club representatives were defeated twice in races here July 19 by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. The local yachtsmen captured the Douglas Cup when Reg Dixon and Fred Brockhill sailed their craft across the finish line 20 seconds ahead of the craft of H. D. Christie and Dr. M. C. Vaughan, Rochester. Royal Canadian Club won the Emerson Cup race in the time of 13m. 31s. The crews finished in the following order: J. Bennett and A. C. Clark, Royal Canadian; Phillip Farpham and Stewart Farnham, Rochester; L. Hines and F. Leonard, Royal Canadian; G. Barber and E. Layson, Rochester.

MacFARLANE WINS PLAYOFF

ELMSFORD, N. Y. (AP)—A great finish enabled Willie MacFarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., to beat Johnny Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., by two strokes in their 36-hole playoff for the metropolitan open golf championship July 20. Trailing by a stroke at the end of 33 holes of play, MacFarlane drew level at the thirty-fourth, took a one-stroke lead at the thirty-fifth and added another stroke to his advantage at the home hole. He covered the 36 holes in 142 to 144 for Farrell. At the conclusion of the regular 72 holes of championship play, Farrell and MacFarlane wound up in a tie at 280.

WRIGHT WINS TITLE AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEABODY, Mass.—Fred J. Wright Jr., of the Albemarle Golf Club won the Massachusetts state golf championship for the third successive time at the Salem Country Club, July 19, defeating William O. Blaney, Brae Burn Country Club, in the 36-hole final round, 7 and 5. Wright has won the title five times in all.

NUNNS RETAINS ONTARIO TITLE

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP)—Gilbert Nunns, Canadian Davis Cup player, retained his Ontario amateur tennis championship July 19 by defeating Ted Ludlow of the University of California in the final round of singles, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

CUBS RIGHT UP WITH BROOKYN

Practically Tied for Lead—Cincinnati Tied for Sixth in Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	49	36	.583
Chicago	51	37	.580
New York	46	40	.535
St. Louis	44	40	.524
Pittsburgh	41	44	.482
Boston	40	46	.465
Cincinnati	40	46	.465
Philadelphia	29	52	.358

RESULTS JULY 19

Pittsburgh 9, Boston 4.
St. Louis 4, New York 1.
St. Louis 8, New York 4.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 1.

RESULTS JULY 20

Cincinnati 8, Boston 5.
Boston 13, Cincinnati 1.
New York 13, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 15, Brooklyn 6.

Brooklyn and the Chicago Cubs are virtually tied in the National League standing for the much-wanted first place. These two seem unable to get far enough ahead of each other to warrant any sort of let-up. Just three points in the percentage column is the only margin by which the Robins retain first place.

Last Monday, July 14, Brooklyn had a lead of 2½ games, but after the Cubs invaded Ebbets Field for a series of five games and took four of them, the lead dwindled to where a victory for the second-place team now, while the leaders are idle or lose, will bring about a change. With the margin so close it seemed that the Cubs might take the lead July 20, but both teams were defeated, leaving the situation unchanged.

One change in the standing has taken place during the week and another has reached the point where there may be new occupants of sixth place. The Pittsburgh Pirates won four and lost three games and supplanted the Boston Braves in the standing. The record of the Pirates was not particularly praiseworthy excepting that they won four out of five games from the Braves in Boston, thereby taking fifth place.

The change that might take place now rests upon the play of the Braves and Cincinnati, who are hooked up in a series at present and after dividing their double-header July 20, the teams await the next contest tied in games won and lost for sixth place in the standing. The Reds have been playing the best ball in the league the last two weeks if victories may be used as an indication, for since July 5 the team has won 13 out of 15 games, which is a percentage of .882 and a continuation of it means a rapid advance in the standing from now on.

Whether Brooklyn will recover from the setback of the series with the Cubs or not remains to be seen. The Robins were rather confident of their chances against the Cubs before the series and then to lose four of the five played certainly shook them up. Manager Robinson did not have them back playing first-place ball July 20, but this week, with St. Louis invading for three more days, he may get them in stride again. It might be well for the Robins to be at their best toward the end of the week, for the Cincinnati Reds are the opponents at that time. The Cubs, too, have a problem with games scheduled against the Giants at the Polo Grounds for five days.

St. Louis picked up a full game on the Giants and is now only one game behind the latter in the league standing, so a race for third place between the two is in prospect. The Giants won three out of seven and the Cardinals took four out of seven the last week.

After losing the first two games of the week to Brooklyn, the Pirates invaded Boston and won four out of five to take fifth place. The Braves had the poorest record of the week, winning only two out of the eight games; and the veteran Tom Zachary was the pitcher who won the two. He defeated the Pirates and then the Reds. The Phillies too, were unable to make much of a showing, losing four out of six games.

Hitting in the National League the past week has been unusually hard and often. Pitchers were relieved constantly, except in a few instances, and the scores mounted daily. For one example, look at the way the home runs appeared, there were just 68 made in seven days. Four home runs in one game is nothing unusual, and it seems that where a home run might have won many a ball game in the old days it is just another base hit today.

MRS. HARPER WINS LONGWOOD FINAL

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., returned the defeat met at the hands of Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, Calif., in the recent California state tennis championships, when on July 19 she defeated the newcomer in the final round of the Longwood women's invitation tournament singles. Mrs. Harper won at 7—5, 6—1 by advancing to the net and driving down the sidelines whenever the opportunity presented itself.

Virginia Hilleary of Germantown, Pa., and Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., teamed up successfully against the top seeded pair from California, Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana. The eastern players won the match with the loss of only five games in two sets, scored at 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

LONGWOOD WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES Final Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., 7—5, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Final Round.

Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., and Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—2, 6—3.

FOWLER WINS ARCHERY-GOLF

NEWAGEN, Me.—T. S. Fowler of Boothbay Harbor won the State of Maine archery golf championship here July 19 on the Newagen Inn course by scoring a 23 in the nine-hole play-off against Maurice Blake of Newagen. Both men were tied at the end of the 18-hole play with 49's. Fowler's round in the extra holes was one below Blake's.

Yorkshire Heads Cricket Standing

LEADERS ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W.	L.	First Inns. Led	Beh.	AWR.	Pts.
Yorkshire	9	2	2	2	1	92
Lancashire	7	0	3	5	1	90
Nottinghamshire	6	1	5	3	1	88
Kent	9	5	2	1	0	85
Sussex	6	3	4	4	1	84
Gloucestershire	8	4	0	4	1	80
Essex	5	3	4	4	1	76
Surrey	2	1	8	5	1	75

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Yorkshire, many times winner of the intercounty championship in the past, is one of the only two sides victorious in a batch of games most recently concluded and consequently has soared merrily aloft to first place in the standing in front of its great northern rival, Lancashire. Nottinghamshire, present champion, is now third instead of second. Kent, formerly third, lies fourth where Yorkshire was, and Sussex climbs up over Gloucestershire into fifth place. It was Gloucestershire which provided opposition to Yorkshire at Bristol and lost by a big margin of an innings and 187 runs. Scores were: Yorkshire 462, Gloucestershire 125 and 150, and the best individual contribution was 127 by Edgar Oldroyd of Yorkshire.

The other county, besides Yorkshire, which emerged successfully was Worcestershire, which defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 12 runs, hitting 222 against 58 and 152. Top scores were Leslie Wright, Worcestershire, 56; W. E. Astill, Leicestershire, 54.

In the remaining fixtures Somersetshire led Surrey on the first innings at The Oval, while Northamptonshire equally shared 8 points with Essex at Northampton, and Glamorganshire did the same thing with Sussex at Pontypridd. The last two games mentioned are reckoned in the standing as "abandoned without result" because the teams concerned arrived at no decision in the first innings before rain stopped play. Somersetshire earned its 5 points to Surrey's 3 by scoring 179 in response to the home side's 158. When stumps were drawn Surrey had made 161 for 4 wickets declared in the second innings and Somersetshire 50 for 2. The best batting performance was 64 by T. F. Shepherd of Surrey.

Northamptonshire's first innings produced 458 and in response Essex scraped together 172 for 5 wickets. Totals at Pontypridd were Glamorganshire 210 and Sussex 100 for 2 wickets.

In matches outside the county championships, Lancashire opposed a team representing the minor counties at Manchester and the Australians met Scotland at Edinburgh, both games ending in draws after interruptions by rain. Scores were: Minor Counties, 216 and 9 for no wickets, vs. Lancashire, 188. Scotland, 129 for three wickets. Australians did not bat.

Since the Gentlemen and the Players match was concluded Friday the English selectors have announced the team to face the redoubtable Australians in the fourth test match of the 1930 series at Manchester, commencing Friday. It reveals three important changes, I. A. R. Peebles, Oxford University and Middlesex, coming in place of Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire; R. W. V. Robins, Middlesex, resuming his position at the expense of George Geary, Leicestershire, and S. Nichols, Essex fast bowler, unexpectedly superseding Harold Larwood of Nottinghamshire.

The captaincy is again in the hands of A. P. F. Chapman, who will lead onto the field in addition to the players already indicated, K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex; J. B. Hobbs, Surrey; Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire; Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire; M. W. Tate, Sussex; George Duckworth, Lancashire. Twelfth man in reserve is E. H. Hendren, Middlesex.

This new combination is regarded as a rather daring attempt to outmaneuver the invaders by relying mainly upon shin bowlers, of which variety Peebles is a shining example. Only six years ago this young Scotsman was playing for Glasgow Academy without a thought of gaining distinction as a cricketer. P. F. Warner, one of England's great captains of former days, perceived his qualities and, in due course, Peebles joined the Marylebone Cricket Club, afterward qualifying for Middlesex County. Then, with his name already made in county cricket, he went up to Oxford this year as a freshman and took 13 Cambridge wickets in the annual battle of the Blues. On one occasion Peebles went to South Africa as secretary of the M. C. C. touring side there, but Friday will see his first appearance in test matches against Australia. And everyone is asking: What will Donald Bradman, Australia's peerless young batsman, do about it?

PENDLETON C. C. CHIEF WINNER

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—The Pendleton Canoe Club of New York won all six races in the senior class and two of its representatives set new national records in the national canoe paddling championships of the American Canoe Association held on Lower Kanawauke Lake July 20. Eighteen events were contested, in which the winners and runnerups qualified for the international races at Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 19 and 20. The fastest time of the day was made by the Pendleton four-man double-paddle team, which covered the half-mile course in 3m. 9.4s., winning by a length from the Island Canoe Club and breaking the previous record by almost 20 esconds.

SAGER BREAKS JAVELIN RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUINCY, Mass.—Arthur W. Sager of the Boston A. A. established a new New England A. A. A. U. championship record for throwing the javelin when he won that event, July 20, at Pfaffman Oval, with a distance of 190ft. 3¼in. He was a member of the United States Olympic team of 1928. This was the only record made in the championship meet. Boston A. A. easily won the team championship, taking 10 of the 17 first places as well as several minor ones.

DETROIT BUYS CANTRELL

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs announced the sale of Guy Cantrell, star right-handed pitcher, to the Detroit Tigers of the American League, July 19. The Toronto club is to receive cash, Pitcher Art Herring and an outfielder, preferably Eckhardt of the Beaumont (Texas League) club

GEORGETTI TAKES THE LEAD

NEW YORK—Franco Georgetti rode into the lead for the American motor-paced title when he captured the 40-mile race, July 20, at the Velodrome. Deulberg, Jaeger, Letourner, Scocardo, Gaffney, and Chapman finished in that order.

GEORGETTI WINS GOLDEN WHEEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REVERE, Mass.—Franco Georgetti won the Golden Wheel 50-mile motor-paced race here July 19 in 1h. 12m. 26 2-5s.

GRANT DEFEATS COEN IN FINAL

Wins U. S. Clay Court Singles Tennis Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, is the United States clay court tennis champion, for 1930, as the result of his victory over Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, in the final round of the mens' single event at the Rock Hill Tennis Club here July 20. The men's doubles honors went to Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., the defending champions, who defeated Wray D. Brown, St. Louis, and Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, in the final.

The Georgia player opened strongly in the first set against Coen, in the singles final. He had good direction on his shots, while Coen was not as accurate. Grant won this set 6—2. Coen showed improvement in the second set. He had more speed to his shots. Although Grant forced the score to 4-all, Coen's cross-court placements and net play gave him the set, 6—4. The third set was somewhat similar to the first: Grant sent over many unexpected returns; Coen took two games on net play, but the Southerner was too steady in the remaining games, winning the set, 6—2. In the fourth set, Coen fought brilliantly and for a while appeared likely to win. He forced the score to 3-all in games. Grant won the next two on his consistent play Coen came into the net to win the following game, but Grant took the next to win the set, 6—4 and the match. The complete score was 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Mercur and Hall won from Brown and Coggeshall in four sets, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2. The Missouri Valley pair took an early lead in the opening set due to splendid overhead shots. Good service and placements by Mercur aided in winning three games for the eastern team, but Brown and Coggeshall took the set, 6—3. In the second set Mercur and Hall appeared steady. Mercur kept up his service and placements, while Hall came in for some points on fast drives. Brown was somewhat erratic in this set, while Coggeshall did not volley as well as in the first set. The third set was a battle from start to finish. Play in this set was the most spectacular of any, the two teams alternating in winning games until the score reached 5-all in games. Hall's service gave the champions a lead of 6 to 5 and they won the next game on placements, taking the set, 7—5.

After the usual intermission, the two teams appeared for play in the fourth set. Mercur and Hall took an early lead and, aided by splendid placements and steadiness, won the set, 6—2, and with it the match. In the final set Mercur and Hall had more force to their shots, while Brown and Coggeshall made a number of errors.

Coen advanced to the final round in the men's singles on July 19 by defeating Herbert L. Bowman, New York player, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

In the semifinal round match in the men's doubles played July 19, Mercur and Hall won from Frank X. Shields, New York, and J. Emmet Pare, Dayton, O., in four sets, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Final Round

B. M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J. G. Hall, Orange, defeated F. X. Shields, New York, and J. E. Pare, Dayton, O., 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Final Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J. G. Hall, Orange, defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

ANDERSON IS ONLY AMERICAN WINNER

STOCKHOLM (AP)—S. E. Anderson, star hurdler from the University of Washington, turned in the only American victory in an international track and field meet here July 20. Anderson won the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.7s, with E. Weenstroem of Sweden second in 15.2s.

George Bullwinkle, middle-distance star from the College of the City of New York, collapsed 10 yards from the finish line in the 800-meter run, which was won by B. Kraft of Sweden. Bullwinkle had led most of the way, but had nothing left with which to meet Kraft's spurt near the finish. The time was 1m. 55s.

H. Koernig of Germany defeated R. F. Bowen, University of Pittsburgh sprint man, in the 100-meter dash in 10.4s. Bowen finished two yards behind the flying Teuton with another German, Erwin Gillmeister, third.

MRS. HURD RATED AT PLUS 3

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, Pa., tops the Women's Eastern Golf Association's handicap list for 1930 with a plus 3, one stroke ahead of Glenna Collett of Westchester Country Club of Rye. Helen L. Hicks of Inwood Country Club, Inwood, and Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., are both rated at plus 1. There are 174 clubs represented in the printed list, which includes handicaps of 18 and under.

ENGLAND NAMES TRIAL TEAM

LONDON (AP)—The team which will represent England in the final international polo trial match July 23 at Beaufort Park has been chosen as follows: Capt. Richard George, No. 1; Gerald Balding, No. 2; Capt. C. T. I. Roark, No. 3; Lewis Lacey, back. It is generally believed that this lineup will play for England against the United States September, but Capt. Charles Tremayne will not make the final decision until the men have practiced in America.

MISS QUIER WINS TROPHY

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Miss Edith Quier of Reading, Pa., July 19 won the Griswold Trophy for the second straight year by defeating Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former United States, British and Canadian champion, 4 and 2, in the 18-hole final round of the women's invitation golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club.

ROBERTSON WINS GOLF TITLE

MANCHESTER, Vt. (AP)—F. C. Robertson of New York won the Vermont state golf championship at the Ekwanok Country Club here July 19, defeating E. Winslow Taylor of Philadelphia, 8 and 7, in a 36-hole match. Both are Ekwanok Club members.

Gold Cup Races a Triumph for Swedish Boat-Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—When Sweden, for the second time in succession and the fourth time within the last decade, won the gold cup, it was naturally cause for great rejoicing in the whole of Sweden and specially in the sailing world. It was also a triumph for Swedish boat-building, as, according to the rules for participating in the races, the boat must be designed by a native of the country it represents and the crew must be members of a recognized club in that country.

The designer of the Swedish representative in the races, the 6-meter yacht Ian is Gustaf Estlander, at present time one of the ablest designers of boats in the world. He has designed the two former Swedish Gold Cup winners and his models have for many years been very successful. He is, in addition, a very clever helmsman.

Mr. Arvid Schultz, who steered the Ian to victory, has taken part in five Gold Cup races before, but never as helmsman. The Ian is owned by Mr. Thuritz and belongs to the Æolus Yacht Club in Gothenburg, who next year will again have to make arrangements for the Gold Cup races.

The racing this year occupied seven days. On the first and the fourth days the racing had to be canceled as the wind died down and the race could not be finished within the stipulated four hours. The races started on Midsummer Day, and eight nations were represented, viz.: Denmark, England, Finland, France, Holland, Norway, United States and Sweden. The day was glorious and thousands of people had come out to see the big event. The only thing that was missing was the wind. At 1 o'clock, when the start should have been, the judges decided to postpone it for a while. Half an hour later a gentle breeze caused the judges to decide on a start.

The start was very uneven. The Swedish boat was the first to cross the line, 10 seconds after the gun was fired. The Crown Prince of Norway's boat, Norna, crossed the line 2m. 1s. after the Swedish boat, but after a time it was seen to have overhauled the Ian. From a sporting point of view, the sailing was not interesting, as it depended a great deal on chance, and the sailing could not be called a race. The Ripples, the American boat, was leading when at 5:30 p. m. the maximum time was up and racing had to be abandoned.

If there had been no wind the first day, there was almost too much on the second day. Heavy rain fell in the morning and there was so strong a wind it was doubted any racing would take place. However, when it was time for the start, the wind had gone down to 11 meters per second and when the starting gun fired it had gone down to 8. Unfortunately the English boat did not start, as two members of the crew were unable to sail and there were no other Englishmen who could take their places. Soon after a very fine start a great thunderstorm broke out. From the judges' boat, it was sometimes impossible to see the racing yachts for the heavy rain, but after a time it cleared up again. The Swedish boat very soon took the lead and after some brilliant sailing it won the day's race. The order of the boats after the Swedish was United States, Finland, Holland, Norway, France and Denmark.

Soon after the start on the third day the Danish boat had some difficulties with its rigging and retired. The Swedish boat was seen leading for some time, but was passed by the Norwegian boat. The wind dropped somewhat, but at 3 p. m. the American boat was seen to go up and take the lead. The Swedish boat, which had been last, managed to pass the Dutch boat before the end of the race. The American boat won clear in front of France, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Holland in the order named.

The next day showed a calm sea and clear sky. Toward the middle of the day there was a westerly breeze of 3 meters per second. The start was very good. The Scandinavian boats crossed the line together, the American being last, 43 seconds later. The Swedish and American coats took the lead in turns. Soon the wind died down and at 5 p. m. the rocket was sent up to show that the time was up and the race canceled.

The next day was to decide which boats were to take part in the finals. The French boat had retired. The weather was bad, very little wind and much rain. The start was good, with the Danish boat the first to cross the line. The Swedish and American boats, which had won one race each, watched each other so carefully from start to finish that they seemed to forget the other competitors. The start the Danish boat got in the beginning, she was able to keep and won a well-earned victory. It is the first time that Denmark has qualified for the finals, after having taken part in six Gold Cup races, and this victory will mean very much for Danish yachting. Sweden was second in front of the United States, Norway, Holand and Finland.

In the race on the Sunday, Sweden won its second victory. It was a very close race. The Swedish boat got a good lead over the American, but when trying to get the better of the Danish boat the American passed it. Soon, however, the Ian began to gain and little by little lengthened the distance and won the day. The Danish boat surprised by coming in second before the American.

The following day proved to be the last, as Sweden won her third victory and by that keeps the Gold Cup for another year. It was a very exciting and close race. Soon after the start the Danish boat misjudged the distance and ran up against the Swedish. The Danish helmsman recognized his mistake and at once retired. After the first round the Swedish boat had a start over the American of 1.24 minutes. The American boat then gained on the Swedish and brought the distance down to 44 seconds. When rounding the last flag the Swedish boat, however, was able to keep her lead and won the race.

TILDEN TO PLAY IN CHALLENGE ROUND

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Joseph W. Wear, chairman of the United States Davis Cup Committee, announced July 20 that William T. Tilden 2d, hero of many Davis Cup tennis matches, will again be a member of the United States team in the challenge round against France.

Others selected to represent the United States in the challenge round are George M. Lott Jr., Chicago; Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Fort Worth, Tex., and John W. Van Ryn, of Princeton. No announcement as to the probable lineup of the team was made, but it appears almost certain that Tilden and Lott will carry the singles burden, while Van Ryn and Allison will be paired in the doubles.

PARIS (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d told the Associated Press July 21 that "against my wishes and better judgment I have accepted an invitation to play for the United States in the Davis Cup challenge round." He remarked that he had taken a place in the challenge round, despite his previous assertions that he would not because of his news-writing connections, on special request of Joseph W. Wear, chairman of the United States Davis Cup Committee.

WILLIAMS TO LEAD ROANOKE

ROANOKE, Va. (AP)—Billy Williams of Savannah, Ga., has been named captain of the 1930 football team at Roanoke College by Coach White. Williams has been a star backfield man for three years.

Army, Whippany River Win at Polo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—The United States Army team, which is a strong favorite to resume possession of the United States junior championship, their trophy of many years, after the lapse of last year's loss, had an easy time starting its attempt, July 19, when the belated play for the series was begun on the Herbert Memorial Field of the Rumson Country Club. Encountering the team of the Elkwood Club of Buffalo, the officers, with Lieut McDowell Jones moved up to No. 1, simply swamped their opponents, by a score of 15 to 2. Jones scored 9 goals himself, while the only scorer for the losers was Earle Shawe, who made 2 goals about the middle of the game.

The soldiers, if they reach the final, however, will have unexpected opponents, as the Old Oaks team, which had been selected as the probable finalist, composed as

CRISIS ON WHEAT NOW CENTERS ON ISSUE IN KANSAS

Politics Plays Big Part—Bar Association Calls Farm Act Menace

What many are pleased to call the "agro-political" development in the United States is generally admitted to be assuming sizable proportions. Kansas is recalcitrant in the matter of reducing its acreage to wheat as Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, aided and abetted by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, would have done. And Kansas is assumed pretty well to reflect in sentiment the entire southwestern hard wheat belt.

The fight is centered in Kansas, and farm groups will meet there this week in an endeavor to outline some policy.

Mr. Legge left the Northwest in full accord with his views. The farmers there took the bit in their teeth early in the season. They saw a shortage of forage crops and a chance to make money in the face of a declining wheat market and they cut wheat acreage and put it to forage crops.

In the midst of it all comes another rock hurled into the "agro-political" pool in the form of a report by the committee on American citizenship of the American Bar Association in which the Farm Relief Act is called "an attempt to raise the price of bread to 50 per cent of the people in order that 10 per cent may have larger profit in producing it.

"The Farm Board and its subsidiaries," it goes on, "have engaged in a purely private business" on which a loss of $20,000,000 has already been incurred.

"If one crew of mendicants can come to the doors of Congress and, with a threat of votes, loot the Treasury, other groups will follow the example. These groups will combine to aid each other, trade and swap votes until each one gets its dole out of the public funds.

"Congress has become a national soup kitchen where every mendicant industry—every greedy, begging group—brings its empty bowl to receive its treasury soup, directly or indirectly. When the other industries begin to get their dole, this country will be reduced to the condition of that happy community where all inhabitants make a living doing each other's washing."

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, has departed from the West after an extensive two weeks' campaign of the grain-growing states, leaving the two great divisions of the wheat belt apparently sharply divided over the second major phase of the Farm Board's agricultural relief program—acreage restriction.

In the spring wheat region of the Northwest he found a friendly welcome last week. The planters are "sold" on acreage reduction as a potent measure of economic self-help.

Effort is being made to crystallize sentiment in the southwest states into a working force, for even in Kansas not all agricultural leaders are found backing up Gov. Clyde M. Reed's opposition to the Legge appeal. This movement, according to dispatches from the Southwest, is expected to reach a head at a conference in Kansas City this week. It is expected that this conference will be attended by members of the Kansas Farm Bureau, the Equity Union, the Farmers' Union, the Grange and other farm groups and leaders.

Meanwhile the wheat issue is reported to be playing an active part in the primary election campaign in Kansas, where voters go to the polls on Aug. 5. Governor Reed, who vigorously opposed the Farm Board acreage restriction plea, is seeking the Republican nomination for another term. Senators Arthur Capper and Henry J. Allen, both Republicans, who are demanding that the Farm Board purchase 100,000,000 bushels of the 1930 wheat crop to stabilize the market, both are standing for their party's nomination.

SEED CRUSHERS WIN FAMOUS CAROLINA CASE

Case Arising Out of the World War at Last Reaches End

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The cotton seed crushers of the South have won their famous linters case, according to information received at the headquarters of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

Ben T. Taylor, director of the association, was advised that the court of claims at Washington has allowed the claim, amounting to over $8,000,000. The case was initiated by Christie Benet, of Columbia, director of the National Crushers' Organization.

The linters case dates back to the World War period, and is one of the most famous cases of the kind the country has ever known. It was first brought for an oil mill at Hartsville, S. C., but this case was lost on a weakness in the complaint. The Haxelhurst Oil Mill of Mississippi brought a new case, and under this suit the court allowed the large amount.

The cotton seed oil mills had contracts with the Government for large quantities of linters for the manufacture of ammunition. The mills enlarged their plants, installing new machinery and making heavy investments along other lines, to take care of the large government business.

When the war ended in November, 1918, the need for linters for ammunition ceased. In December of that year the Government notified the crushers that it would take what linters had been manufactured and were on hand, but it would not live up to the full provision of its contract for the delivery of linters yet to be manufactured.

The crushers which were making linters for war uses were given until 7 o'clock in the evening of the day the notice was sent to accept or reject the Government's proposal. Most of the mills, it is said, had to comply under protest, or else face bankruptcy.

The Hartsville case was lost because of the fact that no allegation of duress had been set forth in the complaint. The court ruled that in so far as the complaint showed, the mill had accepted the Government's proposal and the claim could not be justified. In the case brought by the Hazelhurst mill, the question of duress was stressed. It was shown that the mills had been given only a few hours in which to decide whether or not they would accept the Government's demand, and under such stress they had been forced to accept without opportunity of protest.

Secret Wireless Plants Are Seized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Federal agents under the direction of the Department of Justice here, discovered and confiscated three powerful secret wireless sending stations in Long Island on July 19, which were alleged to have been used for sending messages to liquor-laden ships in unguarded waters near the coast.

The stations which were seized in raids on stately mansions in Quogue, Hampton Bays and Southampton, comprised three tons of material, including about $20,000 worth of wireless apparatus, code books, charts, shotguns, rifles, etc The material was taken to the sub-treasury building in Manhattan and stored under guard. Seven prisoners taken in the raids were held on $7500 bail each by Nicholas Pette, United States Commissioner in Brooklyn. Some were charged with conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws and others with violation of the Federal Radio Act of 1927.

Arthur Batcheller, local radio supervisor for the Department of Commerce, who took part in planning the raids, said they were only the opening skirmishes in a campaign to put unlicensed radio stations out of business. H. T. Simmons, chief of the special agents of the Department of Justice here, collaborated with Mr. Batcheller in launching the campaign.

The sets which were seized were equipped with generators capable of developing 2000 volts, powerful transformers and costly instruments, designed and installed by expert radio engineers, he declared.

BRITISH PLANE CRASH CAUSES 6 FATALITIES

LONDON (AP)—Six persons, including the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; Viscountess Ednam, wife of William Humble Eric Ward, daughter-in-law of the Earl of Dudley; Sir Edward Ward; Mrs. Henrik Loeffler; Lieut.-Col. George L. P. Henderson, principal of the Henderson flying school and pilot of the plane, and Assistant Pilot Shearing, were killed July 21 when a Junkers airplane of the Walcot Air Lines, Ltd., crashed at Meopham, four miles south of Gravesend.

Sir Edward Ward in his official capacity, was the leader in measures taken by the British for the comfort of American troops in the World War. He was the organizer of the "Fireside Friendship" movement in England for the United States flying fighters.

PLANE EXPRESS SHORTENS TIME TO BUENOS AIRES

Line to Operate System to West Indies and South America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An international system for the shipment of merchandise by air to the West Indies and South America has been completed and will go into immediate operation, it was announced July 20 by Col Ralph A. O'Neill, president of the New York, Rio & Buenos Aires Line, Inc.

The new air express service will clip nearly two weeks from New York-to-Buenos Aires shipments by fast steamer, will cut transit time to Rio de Janeiro exactly in half and save as much as 35 days between New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and ports in the southwest West Indies and northern Brazil, he predicts.

The service is designed to overcome the time advantage which European countries have in shipping to commercial centers of South America. With planes operating on regular air mail schedules, rush shipments of merchandise will require but six and a half days between Buenos Aires and the United States and five and a half days from Rio de Janeiro. From Buenos Aires spur lines will provide service into Bolivia and across the Andes to Santiago, Chile.

The company has completed arrangements with the railway express agency so that South American shipments can be made from principal cities in the United States direct to any 44 cities served on the air route. Arrangements have also been made with government authorities so that air express shipments will be expedited through customs formalities, it is said.

"American manufacturers have never before had a service by which urgently needed merchandise could be rushed into the important South American markets," Colonel O'Neill stated in making the announcement. "Heretofore the 100-ton locomotive and the 20-ounce sample of a new product urgently needed by an American sales representative backed to the wall by foreign competitors both took exactly the same length of time in transit. Rush shipments to Buenos Aires required an average of three weeks or more; 14 to 20 days to Rio de Janeiro and as much as 30 days to Para and other important commercial centers in northern Brazil. Add to this transport time the days lost in clearing the merchandise through customs houses, the damage caused by careless handling, doubtful delivery on the other end, and the severe handicap to our commercial progress is evident."

Rates, considerably lower than air mail tariff, are computed on a pound-age basis, being $6.70 to Buenos Aires, $6 to Rio de Janeiro and gradually diminishing to 35 cents per pound between the United States and Havana, Cuba.

Merger of Important Air Lines Is Considered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mergers of important American air lines which would bring under one management two important transcontinental air transport organizations and would link in a similar manner two companies operating an extensive network of air routes between the United States and South American countries are foreshadowed as the result of negotiations being carried on here, it became known July 20.

Conferences looking toward consolidation of Transcontinental Air Transport-Maddux Air Lines and Western Air Express, two of the most important passenger air lines in this country, have been conducted between officials of both companies here and in Washington for several weeks, it was announced. In informed circles, the opinion was held that an agreement would be reached within the next week, although the proposal in its final form would have to be approved by the finance committees of the groups involved.

One proposal under consideration, it was said, provided that the Western Air Express, whose airplanes fly 15,000 miles daily, should take over the T. A. T.-Maddux Air Lines and operate the system as one company. The lines of the two companies now operate along parallel routes across the western half of the transcontinental area and both are technically eligible for air mail contracts under the Watres bill, which permits the award of such contracts to established lines engaged in carrying passengers. Even if the merger agreement is not reached, it was said, it seemed practically certain that the companies would execute an operating compact for transport of mail and passengers across the country.

Should the proposed consolidation be carried out, it would bring into direct association two of the most widely known young air executives in this country, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, chairman of the technical committee of T. A. T.-Maddux Air Lines, and Herbert Hoover Jr., chief radio engineer for Western Air Express.

MODEL AIRPLANE WINNER

HALTON, Buckinghamshire, Eng. (AP)—J. Ehrhardt of the United States won the Lord Wakefield International Cup competition on July 19 for model airplanes at the meeting of the Halton Model Aeroplanes Society here. His model remained in the air two minutes and 35 seconds. W. J. Plater of England was second with 84 seconds.

De Forest to Experiment on Radio, Television and Talkie at Hollywood

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dr. Lee De Forest, director of the Institute of Radio Engineers, is preparing to move his entire organization to Hollywood, where he will engage in intensive work on apparatus used in motion pictures, television and ultra short-wave radio, it became known here July 18.

Dr. De Forest said he believed the ultra short-wave field was likely to produce some of the greatest advances and that on the Pacific coast, with its superior climate for radio experimental operations, he expects to be able to do "better work and more of it."

"I plan to devote myself entirely to laboratory work and relegate the administration and executive work to someone else," he said.

In Palo Alto, in 1912, Dr. De Forest first discovered that his vacuum tube, or "audion," as it was then called, could be made to oscillate and generate high-frequency currents. This property of oscillation is the basis of all radiocasting at present.

Dr. De Forest in 1907 discovered the vacuum tube with two plates, and it is with this that he now proposes to carry on research on wavelengths below one meter. Most tubes now have a "grid," a "plate," and a "filament."

"I constructed tubes of the double-plate variety in 1906," he said, "following the construction of the original three-element audion. Notwithstanding that the patent has now expired by six years, I would not be surprised if it surpasses the screen-grid tube for both transmission and reception purposes. It is much better for short-wave work because of less 'grid-to-plate' capacity, which is the limiting factor in tube operation."

Dr. De Forest is vice-president and technical director of the General Talking Pictures Corporation, the organization he proposes to move to Hollywood by Jan. 1, 1931. He is also vice-president in charge of research of both the De Forest Radio Company of Jersey City and the Jenkins Television Corporation of Jersey City, a subsidiary.

Woodstock Art Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.— The summer art season at Woodstock-in-the-Catskills, is marked by the eleventh year for the Woodstock Art Association, and by a current exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and craft work, at the Woodstock Art Gallery. With this season's metamorphosis at Woodstock, which has now become a summer resort instead of an art student's colony, there is a coincident influx of independent artists who have joined the Art Association and are exhibiting in the season's first show.

Among the artists in the Woodstock independent art group, are Arnold Blanch, with a large "still-life" painted in an original style; Harry Gottleib, whose salutary canvas, "Autumn Landscape," is fresh, brisk and in excellent color; Judson Smith, with "Oriental Poppies," a large canvas featuring three huge poppies in a brown vase, fronted with abstract details of a table; Frank London, with another "Poppies" painting, but done in heavier, richer mood; Henry Mattson, whose "Self-portrait," with personalized tonal effects, is a reflection of the geographical environment; Norbert Heermann, who shows a painting of "Takashi Ohta," local Japanese poet, presenting a dignity befitting the Oriental subject; Jo Rollo, a young Chicago painter, with a portrait reminiscent of early Italian work; Bradley Tomlin, who exhibits a "still-life" painted with faultless execution.

Bringing up the left wing with slightly more modern canvases, are R. Braught, with "Cabbage," an intellectualized study in green; Charles Rosen, with "Brickyard Shrine," done in his usual impressionistic manner, and Henry Billings, with a stylized "Interior," presenting mathematical lines in gray tones with small loss to the abstract mood adopted.

On the other side of the house the conservatives are few. Harvey Emerich, an academic painter, has entered the "Mauve Decade," a portrait of a lady. Alfeo Faggi's "Mask" and "Seated Figure" are fine examples of museum and gallery work and represent the interpretations in sculpture he has perfected with such skill. Carl Walters leads with ceramics, featuring a spectacular garden piece, "Boxers," which is highly colored and in original design.

A recently organized lithographic club, which has installed a lithograph press in the gallery basement, has been the inspiring influence for several of the artists. Among these are Y. Kuniyoshi, John Carroll, A. G. Arnold, Emil Ganso, Harry Gottleib, and Austin Mecklem. Josef Lenhard is a newcomer with two water colors; drawings by Eugene Speicher and Jo Rollo are among the outstanding in this exhibition.

Among the many artists who have entered work in this show there are also: Rudolph Wetterau, Neil Ives, Carl Eric Linden, Paul Rohland, Margaret Chaplin, Eve W. Schutze, Reves Brace, Lucile Blanch, Jo Cantine, H. Pittman, Frances Wood, Lenore Mallory, Madeline Shiff, H. Tedlie, Dorothy Gilbert and Rosella Hartmann.

The exhibit will close July 16 to make way for a second general exhibition to be offered the Woodstock public from July 19 to Aug. 6.

The association this season is headed by Carl Eric Linden, president, and H. L. Jenkinson as vice-president. Miss Mary Moultrie Wilson has again taken the post as directress, where her offices the past two years were so successful in promoting the interest in these summer exhibitions.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of a Little California Donkey

By JOSEPHINE D. FRYER
Part IV

"HOWDY, Jimmy Zerver, what can I do for you today?" asked Ole Pete smiling down on little neighbor Zerver like warm sunshine. A little boy in faded blue overalls walked fearlessly past me, to where Ole Pete was standing.

"My Dad wants a good puller," he answered. Then turning to another little boy who was standing outside the gate, he called, "Come on up." A nice little fellow in shorts and a white blouse climbed over the fence, skipped across the rustic bridge, but walked very slowly past me. Once past, he walked on backward, still looking at me. Having no eyes in the back of his head, he bumped into Ole Pete before seeing him.

"Ouch!" exclaimed Ole Pete, pretending to fall over. "Who is this strong man?"

"My fren Roland, but I just call him Rol."

Ole Pete shook hands with "Rol," as he asked Jimmy, "What happened to your team?" In his funny way, Jimmy explained, his little arms waving like the sails of a Dutch windmill as he talked.

"You know our big patch of watermelons, huh? You never saw such fine, ripe, green watermelons before! Well, we loaded the whole kaboodle on our big hay-wagon and—and—oh, our old horses can't manage it. Do you think that big mule over there'll make a good lead horse?" He pointed with his middle finger to the brown mule in the pasture.

Jenny

"No, I can't recommend him—just bought him—never used him yet," said Ole Pete, scratching his head without removing his topless hat. "I'll let you have Jenny. She can pull! Pull the whole load and your two horses into the bargain, huh, huh, huh!" chuckled Old Pete with pride. He let down the bars and led the way to where my mother was resting in the shade. A few minutes later my mother was jogging down the road with the two boys astride her back. Roland sat behind, tightly clutching with both small bands at Jimmy's blue overall.

Two hours later Coyote Joe, a cowboy, and a tall, lanky man, with a chin like a Punchinello, arrived on horseback. They looked so full of business talking to Ole Pete that I trotted up to them.

"Well, Pete," said Coyote Joe, putting a strong arm around my neck. "Here is the first prisoner. Shall I lock him up in the corral?"

"Yes," answered Old Pete. He was so busy talking to the lanky man, Slim Flint, that he did not even look up at me. Coyote Joe ran me to the corral, though I tried very hard to hold back and run away. Never before had I been shut up in the corral in the daytime! If only my mother were here with me! What strange things they were doing! They drove all the cows and horses across the road into the north pasture. Yes, even the brown mule and the black, white-faced cow. I was puzzled. I was glad when I saw Coyote Joe and Slim Flint go home.

The sun set in warm red, green and golden colors. Night came and I went to sleep long before the moon began her journey across the sky.

About midnight something awakened me! A faint noise, as of someone moving, was coming to me from two different directions. I quickly pointed one ear forward and the other backward, and waited, listening. I could not see anything, though the moon's bright face was smiling at me out of the dark sky.

Mysterious Noises

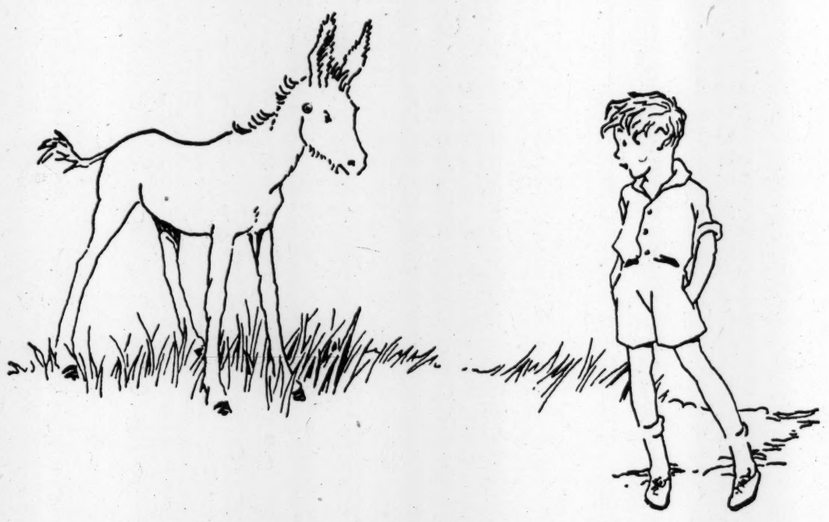
Ah, a murmur of voices and the noise of moving horses! I scrambled to my feet and trotted to the corral gate. Suddenly, from the stables came a merry ha, ha, ha! I knew that laugh instantly. It belonged to Coyote Joe. What could he be doing here at this time?

Presently I saw in the dim moonlight, two men coming toward me on horseback. As they went by, I knew the first by his voice. It was Ole Pete on his big roan horse. The second I recognized by the prancing of his mustang and the cracking of his leather saddle. I heard them canter over the rustic bridge. Out on the road two men were waiting for them, mounted on restless horses that were thumping the thick dust in the road. When Ole Pete and Coyote Joe joined them, they all four galloped away.

"There is a mystery here!" I said to myself as I listened to their hoof beats fading away in the distance. I wondered if Tippo knew anything about these strange doings. Was it possible for me to get out of the corral? Yes, there was one way by which I could reach the cabin from the corral and that was by way of the pigpens.

But I must not wake the pigs, no! They always squealed and grunted whenever they were disturbed. Maybe, if I walked slowly and quietly enough, they would not see me. I would try and see. Bravely I squeezed through the small opening into the first pigpen. I was grateful for the moonlight. It helped me to see the dark forms of the sleeping pigs.

"Wee-wee-wee-wee!" squealed a little pig as I stepped on its tail. He was so small, I had not seen him. I stood very still, my heart beating thump, thump! One of the mother-pigs grunted. The little pig ran to her.



A Little Fellow in Shorts and a White Blouse Climbed Over the Fence and Walked Very Slowly Past Me.

"Hee-Haw—Hee-Haw," I Called Anxiously.

I waited. No, the other pigs did not wake up. Once safely out of the pigpens, it did not take me long to get to the cabin. The big wooden bolt was on the door, so I ran quickly to the window.

"Hee-haw—hee-haw," I called anxiously.

"Yap, yap, yap," whined Tippo from inside as he jumped up on a chair and flattened his nose against the windowpane. Thank goodness, he was there!

"Something mysterious is happening, Tippo. Do you know where Ole Pete has gone?" I asked, looking back over my shoulder to see if any of the pigs had followed me.

"No, I don't. But he said something very mysterious to me."

"Yes? What did he say?" I was trembling with excitement—well, maybe I was a bit afraid, too.

"He said, 'I'm going to lock yuh up, Tippo, 'cause I can't let a busybody like yuh go running about tomorrow. If one of those Texas longhorns heard yuh barking, why, it would be after yuh before I could say britzska!' That's what he said."

"Do you know what a 'Texas longhorn' is?" I asked.

"No, I don't. I wish I did."

"Yes, and I, too, hee-haw—hee—," I answered thoughtfully. I was wondering, could it be on account of those same longhorns that I had been shut up in the corral?

(To Be Continued)

Heroes of the Insect World

IF SOMEBODY gave you a big ball, four times as tall as you are, how would you roll it home? Would you get down on your hands, place your feet against it, and make it go that way? That would be a rather slow process, would it not? However, there is one curious little chap who always rolls balls in that way—balls of food they are, and he is trying to find a place where he can eat at leisure without being disturbed.

This ball roller is a little hero of a very rough-and-tumble life—one of the beetles. Some call him a tumble bug, for he surely does tumble this way and that as he gets that ball to exactly the place he wishes. He is one of the scarab family, and is a curious fellow. First, when he is hungry, he goes out to seek food. Ah, he has found a goodly supply! But instead of sitting down and enjoying a meal right there, he carefully cuts out a ball of it from 4 to 10 times as large as he is. Then he stands on his head and pushes it along with his feet, backward.

Up hill and down he goes, sometimes losing control of his ball and running with all his might to catch up with it again. On and on he plods until he has come to the end of his journey. Then he digs a hole, rolls the ball into it, and tumbles in after, to stay there until that ball of food is entirely consumed.

Beetles are among our most interesting insects, and lead a decidedly rough life. If contests of strength and skill were held among insects, the beetles would carry away a majority of the prizes, for they can run, jump, climb, dig, swim, and lift great weights. As wrestlers they would have no equals for their size and weight. They do not have stingers, but are provided with armor and unusually strong jaws and pincers. They bite so hard that no other creature cares to grapple with them. A few are supplied with scent organs and emit an odor that is very disagreeable, and one—the bombardier—can throw a considerable quantity of overpowering gaseous fluid into the face of an attacker.

There are some odd members of the beetle family. One of the strongest is called the Hercules beetle; another, because of his ferocity, is known as the tiger beetle; others, because of general appearance are called rhinoceros, elephant, stag, and caliper beetles. Among those having scent pockets are the oil and musk beetles.

Most beetles, when turned upside down, have hard work to regain their feet, as their back shells are very smooth. But there is one beetle, called the click beetle, that is a fine acrobat. When turned on his back, he suddenly doubles up, then straightens out very quickly. This causes him to be thrown high in the air, after which he alights, catlike, on his feet and scampers away.

The name "beetle" is of Anglo-Saxon derivation—the original name being 'bitel,' meaning the biting one. The smallest beetle is known as "feather wing" and is little larger than the head of a pin; but in the tropics are many beetles of immense size, some of them measuring seven inches in length. But large or small, they all lead similar lives, roughing it, tumbling here and there as they search for food, getting many knocks but always up and ready to carry on without hesitation. Heroes they are, indeed.

The First Umbrella

DID you know that the first umbrella was really a parasol? This seems rather odd to us, for we think of a parasol as just a sort of dress-up umbrella. But the parasol came first. It was carried as a protection from the sun in the hot brilliant climates of the tropics. Not everybody was allowed to carry one, for it was a sign of rank, royalty and power.

Even now, in some countries, a man in high office has a parasol-bearer whose sole duty is to hold a parasol over his chief's head whenever that gentleman steps from his carriage out under the open sky. And he must continue to hold it there until this man of importance is under a roof once more.

In India, even today, there is a class known as "The Lords of the Umbrella" and another called "The Great Umbrella-wearing Chiefs." These so-called umbrellas are very often of bright-red satin or other fancy silks. Sometimes their size is governed by the rank of the owner and increases as the rank rises, until it is a veritable canopy.

The parasols in our country are often very pretty indeed, especially those made with gay little ruffles for tiny girls, but what would we do without our faithful umbrella? When we remember that it had its beginning with the "sunshade" we are interested to see how it has developed into the one we use so much today.

It must have been a clumsy one at first, for it had a very long heavy handle, its ribs were of whalebone and its covering of oiled cloth stuck together in the folds after it was closed. Later on, gingham was substituted for the oiled cloth and then, in 1850, came the alpaca covering and steel ribs, which gave us a strong umbrella with little weight. Now we have a great variety of umbrellas, from the small silk ones that fold up and slide into a suit case to the big cotton ones which we still see on grocery delivery wagons.

The traveler, Jonas Hanway, is said to have been the first Englishman to carry an umbrella. Everybody laughed at him and the cab drivers tried to hoot him off the streets. But he stuck to what he considered a good custom and lived to see all of those who had laughed at him carrying umbrellas themselves!

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Found in Camping" published July 14:

1—Can. 2—Cap. 3—Gain. 4—Main. 5—Man. 6—Map. 7—Pan. 8—Pig. 9—Nap. 10—Pin.

The Happy Hollisters

1—Working Together

IT WAS Saturday morning and it was raining—a steady, monotonous rain, the kind that spelled "inside" for hours and hours.

Although Grandmother Morgan seemed intent only on the big patch she was skillfully placing on Jerry's knickers, she was thinking of the several tasks that Mrs. Hollister had assigned to the four children before she left the house that morning. "The Happy Hollisters," the neighbors called them, but not one of them looked particularly happy this morning as they lounged about the large living room.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Pauline, the oldest, as Grandmother gently reminded her of the breakfast dishes. "I just wish I could find a place where there was never a dish to wash!"

"Well, I suppose if you lived on an uninhabited island there wouldn't be a dish to wash—except your own," said Grandmother, encouragingly.

"And I wouldn't bother with dishes for myself," replied Pauline, triumphantly. "I'd just eat off a nice, clean board!"

"That would be fun!" said eight-year-old Jim, becoming more interested in the conversation than in watching the rivulets hurry down the street outside.

"But where would you get your food?" queried Grandmother.

"Oh, from the store—" began Pauline loftily, until she suddenly realized that there wouldn't be a store on an uninhabited island.

"She'd be like Robinson Crusoe," commented Jerry from the floor where he was lazily stroking Rags.

"Why, yes," cried Pauline, "and he lived all by himself very nicely. He had turtles and fruit and ever so many things he found on the island."

Terry's Reminder

"I guess you'd miss the cinnamon buns for breakfast," retorted Jerry.

"But even Robinson Crusoe was dependent on other people," reminded Grandmother. "You remember how helpless he would have been at first without the supplies he brought from the shipwreck."

"He took gunpowder and nails from the ship and other people had made those," said Jerry, who had recently read the book himself.

"And if someone hadn't taught him how to talk when he was little, how could he have taught Friday?" questioned Jim.

"Yes, indeed," agreed Grandmother. "Not even a Robinson Crusoe could get along without some of the things that other people had done at one time or another. And in the kind of world we live in, we are all dependent on each other for our comfort.

"Let's play a game. Let's see how many people we can name who did something for us yesterday! Would you like to start the game, Jim?"

"Mother," said Jim promptly, thinking of a dozen kind things that had been done for his comfort and happiness.

"Father," added Jerry. "He works all day for every one of us."

"Teacher," contributed Pauline, becoming interested.

"Grandma made my dolly a dress," offered four-year-old Bonnie, as she shyly looked up from her playthings.

"Four for our list, and that is a good beginning," said Grandmother, "but there are many others, I'm sure."

"Mr. Page gave us a ride to school, and that makes five," said Jerry.

There was silence while each tried to think of another name to add to the list. Then Pauline looked out of the window and caught sight of a sturdy figure under an umbrella. "The postman!" she cried. "He brings our letters and magazines in all kinds of weather."

"And the milkman brought the milk while we were all asleep," said Jim eagerly.

"Mr. Elwood, who keeps the store and wraps all the groceries for us," offered Jerry.

"The boy who brings the groceries is nice, too," commented Bonnie. "He always talks to me."

"And I can name one more," said Grandmother. "The man who collected the garbage." The children laughed, but Grandmother shook her head.

"All honest work is worthy of our respect and gratitude. Moreover, if you lived on a farm as I did when I was a little girl, you would have had to carry that garbage down to the pigs yourself. So the garbage collector really did something for you."

"I know another," cried Jerry eagerly. "The janitor at school! He keeps the building clean and warm."

"Mrs. Jones ought to be on this list," said Pauline. "She ironed all our clothes yesterday. And the telephone operator does something for us every day. I've never seen her but I think she has a beautiful voice."

"Of course they belong on our list," cried Grandmother. "And now, just one more for the last.

"I know," said Jerry. "The policeman who holds up traffic while we cross the street in front of school."

A Splendid List

"That makes 14, and I think that is a splendid list," complimented Grandmother. "But just suppose," she continued with a twinkle in her eye, "that the milkman didn't feel like bringing the milk so early yesterday morning, and Mrs. Jones had decided not to do the ironing, and the school janitor didn't want to attend to the furnace.

"Because each one of these 14 people did his work promptly and well, you had a delicious warm breakfast, with milk for your cereal, clean clothes to wear, a warm, clean room at home and at school, and dozens of other things to make you comfortable and happy. Now when people work together for the common good, we describe that work with a nice long word. Who knows what it is?"

"I do, I do!" shouted Pauline and Jerry together. "Coöperation!"

"Correct!" said Grandmother, much pleased. "Now let's see if we can think of some good examples of coöperation."

"School," said Pauline promptly. "We work with our teacher."

"Home," responded Jerry. "Father earns the money to buy the food and Mother cooks it."

"Splendid!" said Grandmother.

Jim sat quietly thinking, for the answers given by Pauline and Jerry seemed to cover everything he knew, but finally an inspiration came.

"Coöperation is right here, when Pauline and Jerry and Bonnie and I help Mother!"

Grandmother clapped her hands heartily, and in a twinkling Pauline started for the kitchen sink, Jerry, for the cellar, and Jim began looking for the dust cloth. Even Bonnie began picking up her treasures and storing them in her own play corner. And all the Hollisters were happy!

Rainy Day Fun

On rainy days we have the greatest fun!
We hardly notice when the rain is done;
For every minute's full of things to do,
And supper time has come before we're through.

We mend our games and toys with glue and paste,
Then things for scrapbooks we must find in haste,
We look for boats and buildings, pets and planes,
And paste in lots of pictures while it rains.

From colored papers then we make a hat,
Or else we roll a marble with the cat;
Sometimes we paint some cards to send away
To little friends with whom we used to play.

Then Mother needs some help in making pies,
And cooky men must have some raisin eyes;
We string the beans or take the pods from peas—
You ought to see our fingers fly with these!

Right after lunch we always sweep the floor,
And then we're ready for our play once more;
For now's the time we dress in Daddy's suits
With curly paper hair and funny boots.

We play we're Robin Hood or Crusoe brave,
Or else we're hiding in an island cave;
With boxes, sticks, and brooms and other things,
We change to Norsemen, airmen, clowns or kings.

But then the lights go on and Daddy cries,
"Well, well! Such doings give me great surprise!"
For supper time has come while we're at play—
And we have had the nicest rainy day!

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Thirsty Leaves

All the green leaves on the trees are busy every hour of the day and night sucking water up from the roots. A tree has very large roots, which creep through the soil for a great way around the trunk. They can snatch even a thin film of water from grains of earth.

But though there is a tap, as it were, at the base of the tree, there is an overflow at the top. For, sprinkled over the leaves, chiefly on their undersurfaces, are myriads of tiny pores, like little mouths, through which water is always escaping as a vapor.

When the sun is hottest, these pores, which become larger by day, are widest open, and the leaves cannot drink fast enough for their loss. They get so thirsty that they begin to feel limp.

There are some clever plants whose leaves have learned how to take care of themselves in the sunshine. For instance, the leaves of the fescue grass—the fine grass which grows on heaths—have these pores chiefly on their upper surfaces, and, in hot weather, curl their edges over them, which stops them from working.

There are other plants, such as the yellow-flowered mulkin of hedgerows, and many rockery plants, which grow a woolly covering like a blanket to trap the water when it is about to escape.

Summer Days

Jimmie, when June days have come,
Puts his books away,
Thinks of all he means to do
Every livelong day;
Thinks of hikes and playing ball,
Making this and that,
How he'll train himself to be
A mighty acrobat.

Jimmie, when July is here,
Weeds the garden bed,
Feels the sun a-shining warm
On his bare brown head;
Plans to buy an ice-cream cone
When his work is done,
Plans to seek the swimming pool
Where there's always fun.

Jimmie, during August heat,
Lies beneath a tree
Watching cloud-shapes in the sky
Floating lazily;
Wonders if he's lazy too,
Thinks with some chagrin
Summer's almost over now—
School will soon begin.

ALICE A. KEEN.

A Game Swedish Children Play

Here is a game which the little children of Sweden like to play. It is called "I See You" and is ever so jolly. It represents the children playing "Peek-a-boo" behind the trees. It is one of those good games which has room for as many of your little friends as want to join in the fun.

Two rows of children stand facing each other. Then each row divides in the middle, the last half moving back and forming a row behind the first half. There are then two double rows of children facing each other. Those on the inside are the trees. They stand with their hands on their hips which gives them somewhat the shape of a tree. The children in the back rows place their hands on the shoulders of those in front of them. All the children then repeat or sing:

I see you, I see you,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la, la, la,

While these words are being repeated or sung, the children in the back rows play peek-a-boo with the children behind the "trees" on the opposite side. First they peek over the right shoulder of the "tree" in front of them and then over the left shoulder. They keep this up while all join in saying or singing:

You see me and I see you
Then you take me and I'll take you.

Then with a clap of the hand the rear players from the opposite sides trip forward to the left side of their "trees," meet in the space between the rows, clasp right hands and swing.

Finally the children turn, and clasping hands again, each swings his own "tree" and changes position so that the "tree" now becomes a player, and the player a "tree." Thus the game goes merrily on as long as you care to play it.

A Pet Turtle That Knew His Name

One day, Big Brother brought six-year-old David a little turtle, and helped him make a suitable home for this new pet. Poultry wire inclosed a tiny yard, and an old refrigerator pan filled with water made a fine pond.

"Terry" was of the terrapin family, hence his name. He was a pretty little creature, about five inches long, of a clear tortoise shell color with bright red trimmings.

David fed Terry bits of meat and bacon, but Terry liked best of all the worms that David dug for him. In a very short time, when David held a fresh titbit over the fence, and called "Terry! Terry!" the little fellow would come waddling forward as fast as his short legs could carry him—his small, straight tail out behind him, and wagging from side to side with every step. Terry would grab the morsel from David's fingers, carry it over to his pond, and eat it under water. As soon as it disappeared down Terry's throat, a tiny spout of water rose from the surface of the pond; thrown out, as far as we could see, from Terry's own nose.

"Just like a spouting whale!" said David, who had see pictures of whales spouting water.

One day Terry crawled out under the fence and was never seen again. David hopes he joined his brothers and sisters in Antelope Creek.

Book Puzzle

1. What famous book character owned an extraordinary green canary?
2. What Norwegian boy got into all kinds of mischief, but was really a fine boy at heart, eager to help others?
3. What boy witnessed the Battle of Gettysburg and helped the slaves to escape?
4. What boy made the adventurous trip to Oregon over the Overland Trail?
5. What Athenian boy was taken to Sparta, but escaped and returned to his beloved Athens?
6. What two Mexican children were captured by the Comanche Indians, but finally escaped, and had an exciting trip home?
7. What famous white elephant went to battle with his master, the prince, was captured and taken prisoner, but escaped and freed his master?
8. What pet squirrel had countless interesting adventures and escapes in the wilds?

The Mail Bag

Royal Oak, Canada

Dear Editor:

Please may I join your happy company of animal Mail Baggers? I am Ermyntrude, but my boss always calls me "Minnie." I am not quite sure what I look like, for I hear so many different remarks. One lady who came to visit my mistress exclaimed, "Oh, what a funny little cat—she is all the colors of the rainbow!" Afterward my mistress picked me up and said: "Why! How can anyone think you are funny, Minnie dear? With your black and gold and brown and the little white patch right under your chin, we think you are beautiful." So I just purred and purred. I am sure it really does not matter what others say, as long as the people who love us think we are beautiful.

My home is a chicken ranch. You would love the tiny chickens which look like golden balls of fluff in the sunshine. I did so want to play with some which were with a mother hen, but the mother made such funny noises (and even tweaked my tail) that I ran off to play with my big brother Siki, who is a lovely tabby.

The jolliest time of the day is just before sundown. Then the boss comes down our pretty woodsy lane. Something calls "Honk, honk-honk," and Siki and I jump up and scamper to the gate, the mistress runs out and chickens fly after her and the goat jumps about. Then the boss comes rattling through the gate in a big gray thing, and we all wait for him to jump out and say "Hello." We follow him to the house in a procession, where he gives Siki and me some meat, the chickens some wheat, the goat some dry bread, and the mistress some candy. Then you can imagine how we are all suddenly very quiet!

Minnie B.

Richmond, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

This is the very first time I have written to the Mail Bag. My brother was very pleased to see a letter from a cat which has the same name as our cat, so he wrote to Blackie.

Not long ago Mummie took me to Croydon Aerodrome and we sat on a seat on the hotel roof, and watched the airplanes come from different countries. After we had watched them for a while, we went to tea with our Aunties who live at Croydon.

Mummie took me to Reigate Hill as well, and we had a picnic there. It is a very high hill made of chalk, and it was a very long bus ride.

I should like to have a letter from anyone who is my age (8).

Michael H.

Akron, O.

Dear Editor:

We have taken the Monitor for quite a while and I enjoy the Mail Bag so much. I have written to several children in foreign countries, and have received some lovely letters.

We live very close to the new hangar in which the Goodyear Company is building the new navy dirigible. When finished it will be larger than the Graf Zeppelin. It will contain 6,000,000 cubic feet. The hangar is 1175 feet long, 325 feet wide and 211 feet high. Over 5000 tons of steel were used in the building. The small blimps fly over our house every day.

We visited an Indian mound last summer and so I found the article on Indian mounds printed in the Monitor very interesting.

I would especially like to hear from girls in Japan, China, also Holland, France, or Switzerland. I will answer all letters I receive from anywhere, and I should be glad to exchange views of Akron for views of other places.

Bonita G.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the letter in the Mail Bag so much that I would like to add mine. I am 10 years old and in the 5-A at school, and am taking piano lessons. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School, and last summer, while visiting in Boston, I attended The Mother Church Sunday School. I enjoyed the visit to Mrs. Eddy's home and the Christian Science Publishing Society. I also enjoyed swimming in the Atlantic Ocean.

I should like to correspond with any little girl my age from Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, New Zealand, and France, and I will gladly answer any letter received. With love to the Mail Baggers.

Lurena S.

Kennett Square, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

We live on a farm and my father has a thousand peach and apple trees. We have a cat named Pete and also a circus pony. My brother likes to do tricks on the pony. I have two brothers and two sisters.

We go to Unionville School, which is about three miles away. We go on a bus which stops for us at the end of the lane.

I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much. I like Snubs very much and the Children's Page also. I should like to receive letters from girls anywhere. I am 11 years old.

Ruth T.

The following would like to receive letters:

Jean G. (6), Nantucket, Mass.
Catherine S. (9), Glenside, Pa.
Ruth G. (10), Boston, Mass.—From France, Germany and Ireland.
Barbara L. (10), Eugene, Ore.—Especially from Holland.
Marian M. (11), Portage, Wash.—Especially from foreign countries.
Bennetta M. (11), Eugene, Ore.—Especially from Holland.

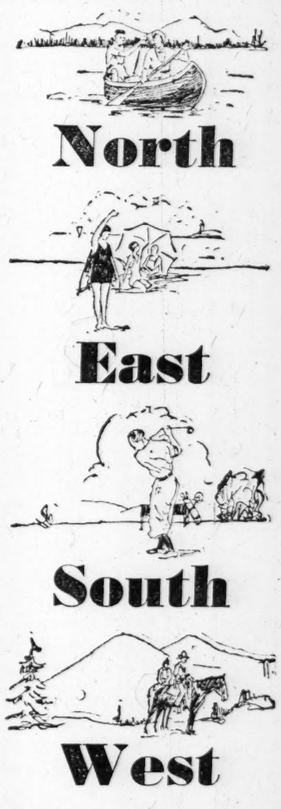
1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CASTLEMERE HOLIDAY CAMP

Scouts & others For Boys. Aug.-Sept.

By the sea and New Forest Enquiries: Mr. P. Mathews, Castlemere School Rustington, Sussex, England



Forest—Seashore—Countryside—Mountains—wherever you go for vacation pleasures, you will find information from the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They tell you not only about attractive resorts, up-to-date hotels, modest houses and camps, but also of modern travel routes and personally conducted tours.

By directing you to reliable hotels and the best routes of travel, the Monitor advertisements help you to get complete enjoyment from your vacation.

Watch the resort and travel advertisements in the Monitor for the next few weeks; you may find information of value to you.

The Christian Science Monitor
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE HOME FORUM

As Pagan Norse King Turned Crusader

NOT in the sense of the Crusaders of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, who went far afield in their religious zeal, did Olav Haraldsson of Norway raise the standard of Christianity at home in behalf of his newfound religion. But, as entire Scandinavia gives voice to what it owes to his efforts, with the commemoration the present year of the nine hundredth anniversary of the battle of Stiklestad, it will be found that the Norwegian king, now known as St. Olav, wrote a chapter in ecclesiastical history that is likely to survive along with what the Jerusalem Crusaders accomplished in their particular domain.

At Nidaros, formerly called Trondhjem, the commemorative exercises in honor of St. Olav during the closing days of July will emphasize the importance that the Scandinavian countries attach to this pagan king turned crusader. It was no easy task that Olav Haraldsson placed upon himself in attacking the deities of the northland as no longer serviceable to the people. If you wish to know just what manner of man he was then turn to the historian Snorre Sturlasson whose "Sagas of the Kings" is one of the chief works of the literature of medieval Europe: in this series his "Saga of Saint Olav" throws light on the character of the king who before ascending the throne of Norway had traveled far and is said to have first encountered Christianity in Normandy. The oldest records say that Olav was baptized in Rouen.

Exactly because he lost the battle of Stiklestad did Olav Haraldsson open the way for the solid introduction of Christianity in Norway. Allowing for the beliefs of the age, what was considered his martyrdom opened the eyes of the Viking people to the newer faith with its attending miracles. Politically, the coming of Christianity may have been the effect as well as a cause, and it is not to be denied that the abolition of paganism resulted in bringing the separate parts of the country into a united whole of which King Olav stood the head over all.

Snorre the Icelander placed the "Olav Saga" in the middle of his "Heimskringla." Here we also learn that Olav was a skald of no mean pretensions. For when he was returning from Sweden and Russia where he had lived in exile for some years and rode through summer-green Värdal, memories stirred within him as we read: "Strange things came to me in that hour. As I looked west from the mountain I looked down on Norway. Many a day had I been happy in this land. I then had a vision that I looked out over all of Trondhjem, and then over the whole of Norway, and the longer this vision remained before my eyes the further I saw, until I looked over the whole world, both land and sea. I recognized plainly the places I had seen before, and I saw with equal clearness the places I had never seen, and some of which I had heard report, both inhabited and uninhabited, as wide as the world is."

While the year 1030 is identified with the establishment of Christianity in Norway, we must go back to the time of King Olav Trygvasson for the first intimation of the new faith in that country. But with his passing in the year 1000 the Norwegians had in great part reverted to paganism. It was when Olav Haraldsson, the son of a local king of the race of Harald Fairhair landed in 1005 from his Viking ship that the seed sown was able to raise itself above the Norwegian soil and as he brought with him from abroad not only Christianity but the feudal, medieval civilization of Europe, his Viking fellowmen, by whatever means, were made to accept that which forever stamped out pagan worship in Scandinavia.

Coming down to the present time, the Norwegian historian Frederik Paasche states that the abandonment of pagan worship in Norway was due in large part to a dissatisfaction with the ancient deities. Odin did not always seem to play fair with his devotees. The people were beginning to realize that a power greater than any of which they had heretofore had any knowledge made their gods helpless. "But," declares Professor Paasche, "all was not darkness in that period preceding the introduction of Christianity. It is true that the saga, the Edda and the skalds make most of ambition and war. We see less of the peaceful pursuits, the milder moods. But even in the days of their pagan worship children loved their mothers, brothers and sisters each other. . . . The ancients believed in a life hereafter."

As Snorre's "Heimskringla" furnishes the chief information about the events that led to the canonization of Olav Haraldsson the place that the sagas occupy in the written history of Scandinavia can best be appreciated by a closer knowledge of the saga as literature and history. Professor W. A. Craigie of Oxford here comes to our aid with his valuable "Icelandic Sagas" which in a brief outline of an extensive subject shows how the oral narratives, augmented and elaborated during the course of centuries were finally written down with Iceland their place of origin. The importance of the sagas as historical evidence is strongly emphasized by Professor Craigie who quotes Snorre as writing in the "Heimskringla" that "there were skalds with Harald the Fairhaired, and men still know their poems about all the kings that have since ruled Norway. And we take our statements most of all from what is said in those poems which were recited before the rulers themselves or their sons. We accept as true all that is found in these about their exploits or battles. It is certainly the custom of poets to praise most highly the person they are addressing, but no one would have dared to recite to the man himself exploits which he and all the hearers knew to be false and feigned; that would have been mockery and not praise."

It may well be believed that the history of Olav Haraldsson, as he rose from being a Viking exploiter abroad to being religious crusader at home, as time passed, has gripped the imagination of not only the Norwegian people but of these neighboring lands which at that period were one in sentiment. The event at Stiklestad remains a red letter day in the history of Norway. The myth that attaches to Olav's name and fame literally prevented the kingdom from being split up into minor kingdoms. The Europeanization of the Norwegian Viking community, for which more than any other man he was responsible and laid the foundation, proved to be durable. The passing of the old Norwegian order marked the beginning of a new period in the country, one which accepted Christianity. It is this that centers the St. Olav jubilee of the year 1930, and makes the romance and realism of nine hundred years ago blend into a whole that even historians of today may accept, in good faith, as an ecclesiastical record that can stand the light of the present as the curtain of the past is withdrawn.

M.

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Alleluia in Ælla's Land

"Alleluia shall be sung in Ælla's land!" cried Gregory the Great, fifteen hundred years ago. And in Canterbury his saying came to pass.

Outside the city of Augustine is a church built there before Augustine came. It is on the hilltop where, when Britain was a colony, the Roman had his villa. None knoweth now who brought the Christian faith into that pagan land or made the church there, like a candle shining in the darkness. The airs that break over St. Martin's Hill blow gently around the little church, and will not visit its face too roughly lest they mar its ancient stones. So rudely yet so reverently put together, it has seen much of history in its fifteen hundred years. It has looked down on Canterbury, and seen the Pilgrims come and go. It has seen the Black Prince in his pride, and heard the rejoicings of the people when he wedded the Fair Maid of Kent in the cathedral. Before the cathedral was, it has beheld with joy Queen Bertha brought in her litter up the hill, to worship within its walls. It heard the great Augustine preach, and saw the great King Ethelred baptized. It is a quiet and sacred spot, untouched by modern ways. There is no sound but the singing of the birds and the chirping of a tiny this year's sparrow, sheltering on the old, old roof. It almost seems as if the sea should be below, its waves breaking against the hill's foot and making melody of its history; but its chant is too far away to be heard. Instead are the red roofs of Canterbury and the road the Romans made leading from the sea and from Dover. It was the highway along which strode the preacher sent by Gregory, and his missionaries, and as they neared to the place of the city whose cathedral they were to found, they caught sight of the Christian church on the hilltop, the only one in a pagan land. And in their gladness they sang

"Alleluia!"

And so Alleluia was sung in Ælla's land.

Where No Wind Stirs

I love it here
Amid the firs
Where no wind stirs.
I love the calm,
The redolent
Spice of balm;
I find content
Amid the firs
Where no wind stirs.
I love the song
The hermit-thrush
Hurtles along
Across the hush
Amid the firs
Where no wind stirs.
I love the light
Slant-stealing in,
Now faint, now bright,
Eerie and thin
Amid the firs
Where no wind stirs.
And so I wait
Till dips the dark,
Alert, elate,
To hear—oh, hark!—
The first faint whip-poor-will
Behind the hill
Amid the firs
Where no wind stirs.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Early Victorian—Unspoiled

There arrived a day when one of the most exalted shops in Bond Street was invaded by an American young man of a bearing the peculiarities of which were subtly combined with a remotely suggested air of knowing that if he could find what he wanted, there was no doubt as to his power to get it. What he wanted was not usual, and was explained with a frankness which might have seemed unsophisticated, but, singularly, did not. He wanted to have a private talk with some feminine power in charge, and she must be someone who knew exactly what ladies ought to have.

Being shown into a room, such a feminine power was brought to him and placed at his service. . . . He went to his point without apologetic explanation.

"You know all the things any kind of a lady ought to have," he said, "all the things that would make anyone feel comfortable and as if they'd got plenty? Useful things as well as ornamental?"

"Yes, sir," she replied, with rising interest. "I have been in the establishment thirty years."

"Good business," Tembarom replied. Already he felt relieved. "I've got a relation, a little old lady, and I want her to fix herself out just as she ought to be fixed. Now, what I'm afraid of is that she won't get everything she ought to unless I manage it for her somehow beforehand. She's got into a habit of—well, economizing. Now the time's past for that, and I want her to get everything a woman like you would know she really wants, so that she could look her best, living in a big country house, with a relation that thinks a lot of her."

He paused a second or two, and then went further, fixing a clear and astonishingly shrewd eye upon the head of the department listening to him.

"I found out this was a high-class place," he explained. "I made sure of that before I came in. . . . I shall ask her to come here herself tomorrow morning, and I want you to take care of her, and to show her the best you've got that's suitable." He seemed to like that word; he repeated it—"Suitable," and quickly restrained a sudden, unexplainable, wide smile. "Not a thing's to be unloaded on her that she doesn't like," he added, "and she's not a girl that goes to pink teas. She's a—a—lady and not young—and used to quiet ways."

"We have exactly the things which will be suitable, sir," she said. "I think I quite understand." Tembarom smiled again, and, thanking her, went away still smiling, because he knew Miss Alicia was safe.

There were of course difficulties in the way of persuading Miss Alicia that her duty lay in the direction of spending mornings in the most sumptuous of Bond Street shops, ordering for herself an entire wardrobe on a basis of unlimited resources. Tembarom was called upon to employ the most adroitly subtle reasoning, entirely founded on his "claim" and her affectionate willingness to give him pleasure. . . .

"And they won't spoil you," he said. "The Mellish woman that's the boss has promised that. I wouldn't have you spoiled for a farm," he added heartily. . . .

Stimulated by the suppressed touch of artistic fervor, Mrs. Mellish guessed at something even before her client arrived, but the moment she entered the showroom all was revealed to her at once. The very hint of flush and tremor in Miss Alicia's manner was an assistance. Surrounded by a small and extremely select court composed of Mrs. Mellish and two low-voiced, deft-handed assistants, it was with a fine little effort that Miss Alicia restrained herself from exterior suggestion of her feeling that there was something almost impious in thinking of possessing the exquisite stuffs and shades displayed to her in flowing beauty on every side. Such linens and batistes and laces, such delicate faint grays and lavenders and soft-falling blacks!

Mrs. Mellish became possessed of an "idea." To create the costume of an exquisite, early-Victorian old lady in a play done for the most fashionable and popular actor manager of the most "drawing-room" of West End theatres, where one saw royalty in the royal box, with bouquets on every side, the orchestra breaking off in the middle of a strain to play "God Save the Queen," and the audience standing up as the royal party came in—that was her idea. She carried it out, steering Miss Alicia with finished tact through the shoals and rapids of her timidities. And the result was wonderful; color,—or, rather, shades,—textures, and forms were made subservient by real genius. Miss Alicia—as she was turned out when the wardrobe was complete—might have been an elderly little duchess of sweet and modest good taste in the dress of forty years earlier.—FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, in "T. Tembarom."

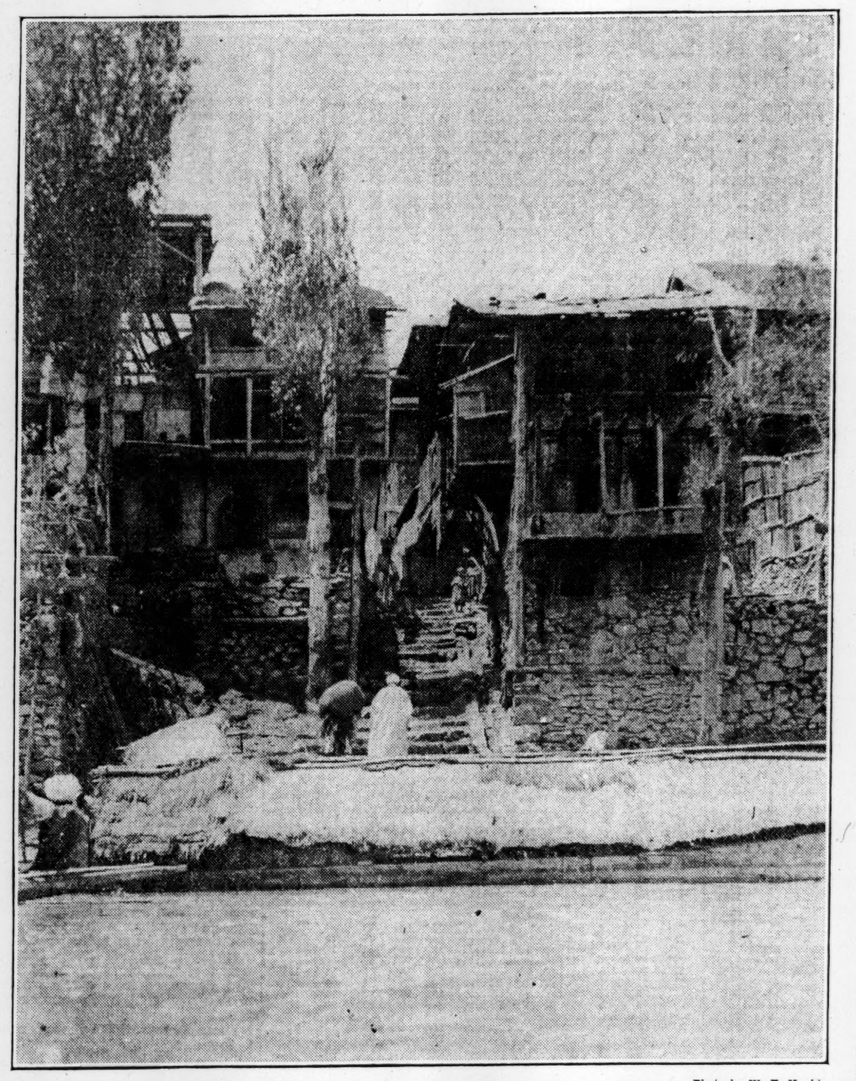

Photo by W. E. Hankin

Kashmir Dwellings on Jhelum River, Srinagar, Kashmir

THE native houses of Srinagar are very picturesque, rising sheer from the brink of the river and reached by fine landing stairs. They are generally three-storied wooden buildings on stone founations. The first floor is some height above water level to allow for the considerable rise of the river which takes place every year when the snows melt. The River Jhelum which divides the town is crossed by seven bridges.

Seen from a height above the town, in the springtime the roofs of the houses present a lovely sight, like a well-laid-out garden, for they are ablaze with vivid green grass and the scarlet of poppies. The birch bark covering, which takes the place of tiles, slates or iron, is kept in place by several inches of mud from the lakes, so naturally a roof garden results. Birch bark is also used in place of paper; parcels are wrapped in it, and notes written on it.

There is always a procession of boats on the lakes, canals and river. Many of the native families live in the dungas in which they bring their produce and wares to town. Larger dungas, like those in the foreground of the picture, are used for the carrying of merchandise, while busy little shikaras dart about everywhere.

From the river, tree-lined canals run round the gardens or baghs to the Dal Lake, that most exquisite mirror of the beautiful Kashmir Valley, which reflects its noble mountains, trees, and endless beauties in a frame of flowers growing on its bosom.

Two Great Readers

Time is most relentless in effacing remembrance of the work of public readers. Let a strong word, then, be said for Levi Thaxter, who read the poems of Robert Browning in a fashion beside which all other attempts in that kind were, and yet are, prosaic, small, and faint. He was not a professional elocutionist, and his efforts were not deformed by mechanical artifice; his voice was sweet, pure, and of extraordinary depth and reach, and his enunciation and pronunciation were elegantly faultless. The source of his peculiar power was in his full sympathy with poet and poem, and in his firm grasp of their thought. His reading, as an illumination of the text, was marvelous, and fairly compelled Browning to be comprehensible, even in works as subtle and obscure as La Saisiaz. Mr. Thaxter's dramatic gift was nothing short of magnificent, and I put his reading of the dialogue of Ottima and Sebald, in Pippa Passes, in the same class, for force and completeness, with Mrs. Kemble's reading of the Shakespearean tragedies. . . .

The reference to Mrs. Kemble suggests a contrast sharply noted a few years ago. As a very young man, I had the keen delight of hearing Mrs. Fanny Kemble at one of the last series of readings which she gave in the Meionaon. I vividly recall the occasion when I listened to her delivery of The Merry Wives of Windsor, and was one of an audience which laughed itself almost faint over her interpretation of Falstaff. A middle-aged Englishwoman, in usual afternoon costume, read from an ungarnished platform, out of the big book which had come down to her from her aunt, Mrs. Siddons! Some thirty years later I was present at Mr. Beerbohm Tree's opening night in Boston, and saw the leading actor—"made up" with extreme skill, assisted by an accomplished company, using all the appliances of an excellent stage—succeed in carrying the part of Sir John Falstaff, in the same comedy, through an entire evening without once evoking a laugh for his incomparably humorous text.—HENRY AUSTIN CLAPP, in "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic."

El Pensar Correcto Individual

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SE PUEDE decir que toda persona normal está pensando en algo la mayor parte del tiempo. La cantidad de bien o de mal que se experimenta por cada cual depende de la calidad de sus pensamientos, porque como Salomón dice: ". . . Cual es su pensamiento en su alma, tal es él" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera). El motivo detrás de toda acción es mental, sea el resultado de su propio pensar o la adopción de los pensamientos de otros.

Cualquier cosa buena que quisiéramos llevar a cabo ha de ser desarrollada en pensamiento antes de tomar forma exterior. Desde los principios de la historia toda invención y todo adelanto de la humanidad ha sido concebido en el pensamiento profundo de hombres y mujeres sinceros antes de que el paso progresivo podía llegar a su expresión o aplicación práctica.

La planta tiene que tener raices antes de que pueda producir flores. De la misma manera para producir algo bueno, nuestros pensamientos tienen que tener un fundamento correcto. Las palabras y las obras de Cristo Jesús son como una cabeza de esquina sobre la cual se pueden edificar hábitos correctos de pensar y obrar. Escribiendo a los Efesios, San Pablo dijo: "Por él . . . tenemos entrada . . . al Padre", la Mente divina. En los Evangelios se relata que Jesús amenudo communicó a solas con Dios. Que estas temporadas de pensar espiritual eran prolíficas en buenos frutos es demostrado por el hecho que por todo el camino desde su cambiar de agua en vino hasta su resucitar de Lázaro y en su propia resurrección y ascención, las obras de Jesús eran progresivas.

Cuando uno empieza el estudio de la Biblia con la ayuda del libro de texto, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" por Mary Baker Eddy, se encontrará pronto pensando desde un punto de vista distinto y superior. Su comprensión de las Escrituras se clarifica, su concepto de la creación y de la existencia se eleva; y sus pensamientos "se amistan inteligentemente con Dios" (Science and Health, pág. 107). En consecuencia el estudiante empieza a volverse del concepto material de las cosas, adquiriendo pensamientos espirituales a la semejanza de Dios. Esta visión más ancha de la existencia da inspiración para un estudio pensativo de la Biblia, habilitándole a uno a encontrar en ella la ayuda y las bendiciones que están al alcance de todo el mundo.

No hay poder capaz de parar o de impedir el pensar correcto. Aunque uno parezca estar rodeado por lo opuesto de lo bueno, el asirse con constancia a aunque no sea más que una idea verdadera, ayudará a abrir el camino para una solución correcta de cualquier problema o condición. Si uno se encuentra sin empleo, por ejemplo, puede aprender que el hombre verdadero existe como el efecto de una causa divina, y que, puesto que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, tiene que ser parecido a Dios, y la actividad del hombre tiene que ser, y en realidad es, tan continua como la omniacción de Dios. El hombre espiritual, pues, no más que Dios, el origen de su existencia, puede ser inactivo, y por la aplicación constante de esta verdad en sus asuntos humanos uno es guiado a encontrar empleo apropiado.

Los sentidos materiales, tal vez, indiquen que uno está enfermo, pero el estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana, que está ganando la comprensión demostrable de esta doctrina, discierne al hombre como creado por Dios, y ve claramente que el hombre perfecto y espiritual no está, ni jamás puede estar, enfermo. Así por su discernimiento espiritual el practicante de esta Ciencia eleva su propio pensar por encima de la evidencia de los sentidos materiales a la armonía del sentido espiritual. Por los mismos métodos divinos el paciente aprende a hacer lo mismo, y de esta manera es librado del sentido de sufrimiento y reconoce que está bien. Mrs. Eddy escribe (*ibid.*, pág. 400): "Elevando el pensamiento por encima de error o enfermedad, y luchando con persistencia por la verdad, aniquilais el error."

Actividad verdadera se expresa por los pensamientos de la Mente divina. "Como son más altos los cielos que la tierra, así son mis caminos más altos que vuestros caminos". Los pensamientos de Dios son reflejados por el hombre. Por eso el hombre no necesita influencia intermediaria. Por lo contrario, cuanto más grande sea el esfuerzo que uno haga de entender y aproximarse a Dios, tanto menos necesitará depender de los sentidos materiales o personales. Lo mismo que la flor se vuelve hacia el sol, como si fuera en gratitud por calor y luz, así en su anhelo de más luz y amor espirituales el pensamiento receptivo se vuelve hacia Dios. La unidad que existe entre Dios y Su creación asegura la curación de todos males humanos por la purificación del pensamiento individual.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Individual Right Thinking

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT MAY be said that every normal person is thinking of something most of the time. How much of good or of evil is experienced by each individual depends upon the quality of his thoughts, because, as Solomon said, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." The motive governing every action is mental, whether it be the result of one's own thinking or of the adoption of others' thoughts.

Whatever we may wish to achieve of good must be unfolded in thought before it can be brought to view. From the beginning of history every invention and every movement for the betterment of mankind has been visioned by the profound thinking of earnest men and women before the new venture could reach practical expression or application.

The plant must have roots before it can produce flowers. Similarly, in order to produce good, our thought must have a right foundation. The words and works of Christ Jesus are as a corner stone on which to build habits of right thinking and acting. Writing to the Ephesians, Paul said, "Through him we . . . have access . . . unto the Father," divine Mind. It is recorded in the Gospels that Jesus often communed alone with God. That these periods of spiritual thinking were prolific of good is evidenced by the fact that all the way from his turning of the water into wine to his raising of Lazarus, and on to his own resurrection and ascension, Jesus' works were progressive.

When one begins the study of the Bible with the aid of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, he soon finds himself thinking from a different and a higher viewpoint. His understanding of the Scriptures becomes clarified; his view of creation and of existence is lifted; and his thoughts "acquaint themselves intelligently with God" (Science and Health, p. 107). Consequently, the student begins to turn from the material sense of things and to acquire spiritual and Godlike thoughts. This broader view of existence furnishes inspiration for a thoughtful study of the Bible, enabling one to find therein the help and blessings which are available for everyone.

There is no power to stop or to hinder right thinking. Though one may seem to be surrounded with the opposite of good, the steadfast holding to even one true idea will help to open the way for the right solution of any problem or condition. Should one find himself without employment, for example, one may learn that the real man exists as the effect of perfect divine cause, and that, since man is the image and likeness of God, man must be like God, and man's activity must be and is, in reality, as continuous as God's omniaction. Then, spiritual man can no more be inactive than can God, the source of man's being; and by faithfully applying this truth in his human affairs one is led to find right employment.

The material senses may indicate that one is sick; but the student of Christian Science who is gaining a demonstrable understanding of this teaching discerns the man of God's creating, and sees clearly that the perfect, spiritual man is not and never can be sick. Thus through spiritual discernment the practitioner of this Science raises his own thinking from the evidence of the material senses to the harmony of spiritual sense. By the same divine means the patient learns to do likewise; and so he is freed from the sense of suffering and realizes that he is well. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 400), "By lifting thought above error, or disease, and contending persistently for truth, you destroy error."

True activity is expressed through the thoughts of divine Mind. "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways." God's thoughts are reflected by man. Therefore, man needs no intermediary influence. On the contrary, the greater the effort one makes to understand and grow nearer to God, the less one will need to depend upon the material or personal senses. Even as the flower turns to the sun, as if in gratitude for warmth and light, so in its desire for more spiritual light and love the receptive thought turns to God. The unity which exists between God and His creation insures the healing of all human ills through the purifying of individual thinking.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Bringing Home the Cows

Just as the red rim of the sun was slipping behind the oak trees that rimmed the long, low hill, someone would say, "It is time to go after the cows"; and away two boys would scamper happy in the prospect of the short ramble in the forty-acre pasture that held the cattle. They wriggled through the closed bars, and splashed through the thread of a creek that intersected the lower half of the lot. The feel of the clear cold water to their bare, dusty feet was so delicious that they often followed along its pebbly bottom half way across the pasture, their home-braided straw hats well filled with cowslips from its banks before they stopped to listen for the musical tinkle of old Cherry's big brass bell.

Sometimes, the boys circled the pasture, and even topped the low hill at one side before hearing the familiar summons of the brass bell to "come and get us." Then away they went, not calling—calling is far too mild a word for the vociferous, lusty sounds that went echoing around the half wooded pasture lot—but yelling, literally yelling, "co, boss, co, boss, co, boss," until, led by the trusty old Cherry, the herd came leisurely in sight around a bend or through the fragrant green growth of underbrush or scattering trees. Then, all together, they headed for home.

The bars were "let down," and through them, and straight into the barnyard they went, each cow to her place. Then father and the "hired man" appeared with the milking pails—in that day there were no milking machines—and soon the commodious pails were foaming and frothing to the brim. The cellar to which the milk was carried, could by no grace of speech be called a basement, although it extended under the entire house. Roughly walled up with "hardheads," to a depth of fully three feet against its background of clay, it defied the faintest wave of heat to enter. In one corner bubbled a spring, icy cold, its excess of water carried away by a shallow ditch walled and covered by flat stones. From the rough beams shelves were suspended, and here the milk was brought, warm, delicious, creamy, and after straining, in pans whose sides and bottoms were soldered together in quarters, it was set on these shelves for the cream to rise. Never since have these boys tasted so luscious a beverage as that nightly cup of milk, warm and fresh from the straining pail.

A glance at the barnyard. Each cow lies peacefully chewing her cud, and perhaps, who shall say? thinking of the long hours just passed among cowslips and clover, of deep draughts from the little creek, or feeling with a thrill of anticipation the return to the pasture on the morrow.

From "The Poetaster"

(Act V, Scene I)

Eques. Virgil is now at hand, imperial Cæsar.

Cæsar. Rome's honour is at hand then. Fetch a chair,
And set it on our right hand, where 'tis fit
Rome's honour and our own should ever sit.
Now he is come out of Campania,
I doubt not he hath finish'd all his Æneids. . . .
Enter Virgil
See, here comes Virgil; we will rise and greet him.
Welcome to Cæsar, Virgil! Cæsar and Virgil
Shall differ but in sound; to Cæsar, Virgil,
Of his expressed greatness, shall be made
A second sirname, and to Virgil, Cæsar.
Where are thy famous Æneids? do us grace
To let us see, and surfeit on their sight.

Virgil. Worthless they are of Cæsar's gracious eyes,
If they were perfect; much more with their wants,
Which are yet more than my time could supply.
And, could great Cæsar's expectation
Be satisfied with any other service,
I would not shew them.

Cæsar. Virgil is too modest;
Or seeks, in vain, to make our longings more;
Shew them, sweet Virgil.

Virgil. Then, in such due fear
As fits presenters of great works to Cæsar,
I humbly shew them.

Cæsar. . . . Read, read thyself, dear Virgil; let not me
Profane one accent with an untuned tongue. . . .
Gentlemen of our chamber, guard the doors,
And let none enter; peace. Begin, good Virgil.

Virgil reads.

BEN JONSON. (1601).

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STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND IS DOWNWARD

Bears See Lack of Support and Attack Active Industrial Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—Mutiny in the ranks of the bull forces threw share prices into retreat in today's stock market, interrupting the irregular advance of the last four weeks which had retaken about a third of the ground lost between early April and late June.

The new bull recruits demanded something more substantial than the frothy pabulum of forecasts of business improvement, but as the month of July is normally a barren area in the business year, their demands were not met. Profit taking and renewed bear forays drove share prices generally 1 to 4 points lower. Trading, however, was in moderate volume.

Reactionary tendencies in the grain and cotton markets discouraged the bull leaders from offering aggressive resistance to the decline, but brokerage house gossip had it that bull pools were extending their holdings by purchases on scale down. The selling was for the most part well absorbed. A reaction of at least technical proportions might be expected at this stage of an advance, and bulls were not concerned.

News Lacks Bullish Flavor

News appearing over the week-end for the most part only served to delineate more clearly the current quiet in industry. Reports generally indicated, however, that retail trade was holding up relatively well for this time of year. The first of the large railway systems to report for June was Chesapeake & Ohio, which showed a decline in gross operating income of 8.1 per cent from the like month of a year ago, somewhat in excess of the decline for the entire first half year, which was 6.4 per cent.

Beech-Nut Packing's first half report served further to attest the relative stability of food company earnings, showing net of $1.72 a share, compared with $1.79. The recession in building was reflected in a drop of 11½ per cent in United States Realty's first half net. Standard Statistics Company stated that the first 44 companies to report for the first half showed a drop from last year of about 19 per cent.

There was little change in the money market, call loans were again at 2 per cent officially, but were reported at only 1½ in the outside market, compared with 1¼ Friday, when eagerness to employ funds over the week-end resulted in an unusual surplus of offerings.

Losses Partially Regained

Several issues rallied by early afternoon, as the market turned extremely dull and selling appeared to have been completed. Losses of 2 points recorded during the morning in such issues as United States Steel, American Telephone and American Can, were partially regained. Such pool favorites as Vanadium and Worthington pump recovered early losses and recorded moderate gains.

There was heavy trading in Briggs, as sponsors of the market in this issue endeavored to move it on the basis of its favorable earnings statement published late last week. Oils also turned upward, Standard of New Jersey and Houston recovering losses of the morning.

The rails were mostly heavy, Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, and New York Central lost 2 to more than 4 American Rolling Mill, Nash Motors, and Columbian Carbon lost 3 or more. Electric Auto Lite, in which a pool is said to be active, sold off nearly 4, then rallied. Radio lost more than 1.

The market weakened substantially under the pressure of short selling in the last hour, when loses of 2 to 5 points had developed in leading stocks. U. S. Steel, American Can, Vanadium, Atchison, New York Central and North American yielded 3 to 4, while Westinghouse Electric and Columbian Carbon were off abonut 5.

Radio, General Electric, American Telephone and Dupont were quoted a couple of points net lower. J. I. Case broke approximately 10. The close was weak. Sales approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Bonds Are Dull

It was summer in the listed bond market today and the dull trading and lethargic state were about what traders expect on a day in July or August.

The apathy toward fixed income securities was reflected in narrow movements and a diminished sales volume. Most of the activity centered in rails, which maintained a firm trend. Stock privilege bonds suffered from the heaviness of equity issues. The rest of the market idled.

Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s B Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s were among the most active lien issues in early dealings and tended higher. Canadian Pacific 4s were soft. Offerings of most of the rails which are sought by banks and institutions were slim, with prices unchanged.

Foreign bonds were steady.

United States Governments were quiet, with Liberty issues gaining fractionally.

LESS ACTIVITY IN COTTON SPINNING

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cotton-spinning industry showed decreased activity during June, as compared with May this year and with June last year.

The Census Bureau announced the average number of spindles operated during June was at 76.3 per cent capacity on a single-shift basis, compared with 83.6 per cent in May this year and 88.3 per cent in June last year.

Active spindle hours during June totaled 5,778,524,384 or an average of 169 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,729,109,384 and 197 in May this year and 8,155,388,604 and 232 in June last year.

INTERLAKE IRON CORPORATION

CHICAGO—Interlake Iron Corporation, formerly By-Products Coke Corporation, reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $532,632 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 26 cents a share on the 2,000,000 no par shares, compared with $546,847, or 27 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1929 computed on the above share basis. Net profit for the six months ended June 30 amounted to $1,-297,538, equal to 65 cents a share, compared with $1,048,727, or 52 cents a share, in the first six months of 1929.

CARS ON INSTALLMENTS

In the view of the National Association of Finance Companies, no substantial increase in the number of automobiles bought on "time" can be anticipated this year. The association points out that the ratio of new cars sold on the installment plan and handled by finance companies during the first four months of 1930 was 3 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of 1929.

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 21	Last July 19
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	400	26	26	26	..
37⅝	21⅞	1.60	Adams-Ex	1600	..	..	..	27
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	110	92	91	92	91¼
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	27	27	27	..
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	7700	116	112½	113½	115⅞
36	16	1.20	Airway El	100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19¾
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
72	55	..	Allegh Steel	100	57	57	57	..
35¼	18	..	Allegheny	5300	23⅜	22¼	22¼	23½
107½	87	5½	Allegh pf ww	300	96	96	96	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1200	267	261	263	268
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	400	57⅜	56¾	57⅜	57¾
31½	18	2	Amerada	500	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	25
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Az Ch	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	500	28⅛	28	28	27
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	100	75	75	75	..
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	100	63	63	63	63
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	42½	42½	43½	43
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	16300	127¾	123¼	128⅛	128⅛
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Boy	2900	17	16⅛	16⅞	16¼
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	49¾	48⅞	48⅞	..
101	7 5⅛	7	Am Chain pf	100	96	96	96	..
51¼	36⅜	2§	Am Chicle	400	44¼	43½	43½	..
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	500	13½	12½	12⅝	13¼
54½	33⅛	..	Am European	800	40¼	38	39¾	..
101⅝	56¼	..	Am & FPw	23000	73¼	69⅛	69⅛	72¾
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	110	99	98½	99	98¼
33⅝	17	2	Am Hawaii	1400	15	14	14	17
34⅞	17⅛	..	Am Hide pf	400	22½	21⅝	22	..
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
55⅞	39¼	2§	Am Int Corp	3600	33¼	34	34	36
105	43¼	..	Am Loco	500	47½	45	45	46
119⅜	72¾	1.80	Am Pw & Lt	500	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	86
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	100	102½	102½	102½	102½
39K	23¾	1½	Am Radiat	500	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝
37	19⅛	..	Am Repub	600	19½	17¼	17½	20½
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	2300	59	55¼	55¼	60
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	60½	60½	60½	..
26½	7¼	..	Am Seating	100	10½	10½	10½	10
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	340	53½	49⅞	51	50
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	2400	65½	64½	64¾	64¾
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	200	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅞
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	39⅞	39¼	39¼	41
33¼	18	3	Am Stls pf	100	22½	22½	22½	21⅞
55½	42⅛	2§	Am Stores	100	44	44	44	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	23	23	23	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	16500	215½	213⅜	213¾	217
22⅜	16	..	Am T&T rts	20100	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅞
141¾	113	8	Am Type	100	125	125	125	..
124⅞	78½	1§	Am Wat W	2100	93	88	88	92⅞
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	9⅝	9	9	10
53¼	26½	1½	Anac Wire	100	31	31	31	..
81½	44⅞	3½	Anaconda	10300	49½	48	48¼	50
51¾	34⅞	2.50	Anchor Cap	400	42	41½	41½	41
29¼	19½	2	*Arch Dan	200	22	22	22	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	600	5	5	5	5
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	58	58	58	..
28⅜	24¼	1	Art Metals	400	24¾	24¼	24¼	..
506	28	2½	Asso Dry G	100	35	35	35	35¾
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	90½	90½	90½	..
242¼	194	10	Atchison	800	221¾	218⅝	220	223
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	104½	104½	104½	104½
80⅜	49⅝	1*	Atl G&WI	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
51⅜	30⅛	1*	Atl Refin	1900	36	35½	35½	36½
106	62	4	Atlas Pwd	30	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	28¾	27½	28¾	28¼
203¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	4900	128¼	118½	118½	125
72	37	3	Auto Strop A	600	70⅞	68	68	71
97	43¼	..	Aviation	500	61½	57⅜	57⅜	61½

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1300	24	23¼	23½	24
116	109½	7	Baldwin pf	10	106½	106½	106½	106
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	2200	106⅞	105	105	107
84½	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	..
20¼	13¾	2	Barker Bros	130	15	14¼	14¼	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	25	23½	23½	24½
72	67½	4	Beatrice	400	84	83	83	..
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	300	105⅜	105½	105½	..
70⅛	49⅜	3	Beechnut	100	53	53	53	..
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	2300	33¼	31⅛	31⅛	33
56⅜	31½	2	Best & Co	600	47	45	45	48¼
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	600	84	83	83	84½
69	28¼	3*	Bohn Alum	400	36⅝	35	35	37
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	3300	79	76⅝	76⅜	79⅛
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	2200	30	29	29	30
5	2¾	..	Bost M A pf	100	3	3	3	3
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	3200	23⅞	22	22¾	23
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	1200	65⅞	65½	65½	65⅜
94	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man T pf	100	91	91	91	..
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	13	13	13	..
178⅛	115	5	Bklyn Un G	100	130¾	128¼	128¼	133
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	700	10	9½	9½	10½
31⅞	19⅛	..	Bucyrus	1100	25	24	24	25
43	33⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	1400	41½	37¾	37⅜	..
16⅜	7⅞	1	Budd Mfg	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	11½	11½	11½	12¼
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1400	36½	34¼	34¼	36¾
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	400	17½	17	17	..
100	89¼	7	Burns Br pf	10	94	94	94	..
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1200	34¾	33½	33½	35¼
110	99	7	Bush T deb	100	102	102	102	102
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	200	15¾	15½	15½	..
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	2600	76⅞	74	74	76½

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63	62½	63¾	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu&e Hecla	1200	15½	15	15	15½
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	1100	66½	65	66½	66¼
226¾	148⅜	..	Can Pac	1000	187⅞	187⅛	187⅞	187⅞
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac NWI	100	46⅞	46¾	46¾	47
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	4300	194½	182	182	195¼
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	700	62½	62	62	63⅞
13⅞	5	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
60	9	..	Celotex	500	16	14⅝	15	16⅜
20	15⅜	..	Celenese Corp	300	16½	15⅝	15⅝	..
30½	23½	1½	Gen Aguire	100	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	24
6⅞	5¼	..	Century Ela	100	6	5¾	5¾	..
65⅝	43⅜	6	Cerro de P	1000	49⅞	49¾	49¾	50
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1400	29	27	27	27⅜
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	62	62	62	63½
215⅛	181¼	..	Ches Ohio Rlw	7500	223⅜	208⅜	208⅜	218¼
244¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	1700	189½	184	185	191¾
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
10⅝	4½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	4⅞	4½	4½	..
53½	23	..	Chi & E I pf	100	36	36	36	..
173⅛	116	..	Chi Gt Westn	1220	12	11½	11½	12⅛
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt West pf	1100	41⅜	39⅜	39⅜	42
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	1100	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1300	26	25½	25½	26¼
87⅝	60	5	Chi & NW	500	75	74¼	74½	75
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
125⅛	95	7	Chi RI	600	107¾	105	105	107
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	106½	106½	106½	..
67⅞	49½	2.40	Childs	1800	53	50½	50½	54½
43	24	3	Chrysler	5600	30¼	28⅝	29	31
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	200	41	41	41	..
88¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	300	85	85	85	..
13¼	5⅝	½	City Stores	200	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	800	173¼	175¾	175¾	180
22	3	3	Coca Cola A	400	51	50⅝	50½	50½
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	56½	56	56	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	500	22¼	22	22	23
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1400	51⅜	48¾	49	52
87	58½	2§	Colum Gas	1600	64⅞	63⅛	63⅝	65⅛
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106	106	106	..
199	108	6*	Col Carbon	2400	135¼	131⅝	131¾	137
37⅜	15⅜	.2§	Col Graph	4300	19	17¾	18	19⅛
40¾	23⅜	..	Com Cred	400	26	25⅞	26	26
30⅛	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	34⅝	33	33	34¾
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	3200	25⅞	24½	24½	25¾
280¼	128⅜	1.20	Commwith So	4700	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
104¾	99	..	Som Sol pf	400	101⅜	101	101	101¼
19⅞	10¼	..	Congoleum	400	13	12¾	12⅞	13¼
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	1100	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¾
130⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	9500	112¼	107⅜	107⅞	113¾
107⅞	99½	4	Con Gas pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..
22½	15¼	1.20	Continer A	100	14½	14½	14½	15¼
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	24¼	24	24	..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	400	74¼	74	74	75
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1400	59⅞	58	58	59¾
37⅜	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	1500	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	20⅞
77⅞	50	2.40	Cont Ins	100	57	57	57	58½
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	1800	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2200	21⅜	20⅞	21	21¾
40⅝	20	1	Cont Shares	4000	25⅞	24⅜	24¾	26½
113⅜	67½	2*	Corn Prod	300	95½	93¼	93½	96
147½	140	..	Corn Prod pf	60	146	146	146	146
33	15½	..	Cort	1400	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	12½	12½	12½	13
83⅜	70½	5*	Crucible	100	79	79	79	79
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
9	5	..	Cub Am S	100	5	5	5	..
65⅜	45	..	Cub Am S pf	100	45	45	45	..
117⅜	81½	..	Curtiss Wr	8400	75⅞	73⅞	73⅞	77½
19⅜	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	2200	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	10
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	200	63¼	63	63	63⅜

—D—

43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	1400	30	29	29	29⅞
153	110¼	6*	Del Lac&W	700	114	113¼	113½	..
80	45	..	Den RG pf	100	62	61¾	62	..
80	66½	4	Det Hillsdale	6000	80	79½	80	..
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	100	218	218	218	..
237	139	8	Diamond M	300	218½	214½	214½	216
9⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
145¼	95¾	4	Dupont	6500	107¼	103¼	103¼	107

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	2200	210	202½	202½	208
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	800	25½	24¾	24¾	25½
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	1800	77⅛	74¼	74¼	78¼
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	20500	73	69½	69¾	72⅝
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	300	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	66⅜	65⅝	65⅝	66
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	300	53⅞	52⅛	52⅛	54
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	200	42½	42	42	..
67⅜	53½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58⅝
43⅜	10⅝	..	Eureka Vat	200	12⅜	12	12	12
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	700	11½	10¼	10¾	11½

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	50	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	37½	37½	37½	39
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	36¼	36¾	34¾	36
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	66½	66½	66½	..
33¼	23¾	1.60	Firestone	100	21	20⅞	21	..
81⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	100	72	71¾	71⅞	72⅜
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	700	55¾	55½	55¾	55
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	700	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	8	8	8	8
21¾	6½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	50	10	10	10	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	5400	84½	81⅜	81⅜	83⅜
23¾	11	..	Foundation	100	13	13	13	13
57⅝	31⅛	4	Fox A	10700	47¼	45½	45½	46⅞
55½	37	4*	Freeport Tx	4300	44¾	43	43¼	44¼

—G—

11¾	5½	..	Gabriel A	200	9	9	9	9⅛
7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	100	3	3	3	3
111¾	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	800	85¼	84¼	84½	85⅜
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	1500	47	44½	44½	47⅛
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	1400	21⅛	19¼	19½	22
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	300	15	15	15	..
74⅞	32	..	Gen Cable A	100	42	42	42	42½
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	29400	71⅞	69⅛	69½	72⅜
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	113¼	113⅛	113¼	113¼
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	2100	55⅞	54⅛	55	55⅜
100⅛	78¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	83	83	83	82
18⅜	8	1¼§	Gen G&E A	2300	10¼	10	10	10½
59¾	40⅛	3§	Gen Mills	100	45	45	45	45
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	34900	44¾	42⅜	42¾	44⅝
98⅛	92⅝	5	Gen Mot 5pf	3000	94½	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	2100	126¾	125	125	126
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ptal Ed	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	2000	35	33½	34½	35¼
21¾	8¼	..	Gen O Ad	100	11	11	11	..
106⅞	75¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	79	79	79	79
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	1000	12¾	12½	12½	13
66	65¼	4*	Gen Refrac	4600	77⅛	74¼	74¼	75⅜
106⅛	58	5*	Gillette	11100	77¼	73⅝	74	77¼
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	300	12⅜	12	12	12½
38	15⅛	2§	Glidden	500	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
105⅛	91	7	Glidden pnf	70	95	95	95	..
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1300	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10¼
107¾	74½	2½	Gold Dust	3700	41¼	39⅞	39⅞	41½
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	1300	28½	27½	27½	29
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	1300	65½	64	64	67
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	95	95	95	..
13⅜	5⅝	..	Graham-P	700	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅞
59⅞	18	3	Granby	200	22½	22½	22½	22¾
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	300	15¼	14¾	15	15½

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 21	Last July 19
47¼	25¼	4	Grand Un pf	100	40	40	40	33⅜
43	29	1	Grant WT	100	33	33	33	33⅞
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	300	82¾	81¾	82⅜	82¾
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	100	21	21	21	21¾
34½	19¾	1.40	Grt W Sug	100	20	20	20	20
120	110⅜	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	114½	114½	114½	..
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	9300	14⅞	14	14	14⅞
98¼	90	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	93	93	93	94

—H—

34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn-Dpt St	100	16	15½	15½	16¾
85½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	800	82¼	81½	82¼	..
20	19½	1.20	Hartman B	500	13¾	13	13	14
17¾	8⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
109	70	4§	Hershey Ch	300	96	94	94	96
108¾	83½	5	Hershey pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
107¼	100¼	6	Hershey pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
41¼	26¼	2½§	Holland F	200	34¼	32	32	..
80	72	6§	Homestake	100	77	77	77	..
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	400	12⅜	12	12	12¾
116⅜	52¼	10a	Houston Oil	400	87⅝	82	82	86½
62⅜	49	4	Household F pf	300	64½	64	64	..
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	400	46⅝	46½	46

SOME SIGNS OF BETTERMENT IN STEEL TRADE

Price Trend Still Down—
—Pig Iron Sales Brisk—
Large Pipe Orders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Though activity in the steel industry is still at a rather low ebb, a few signs of improvement are being noted. An important steel company at Duluth has increased its pace to capacity operations, while several other companies and plants have increased operating gaits somewhat. Certain manufacturers of specialties in which metals are the chief raw material are working at full capacity.

A number of automobile makers have ordered steel to be shipped to their plants around Aug. 1, when production will be increased somewhat. Awards of fabricated structural steel the week before last amounted to 60,000 tons, the largest total so far this year. Moreover, there are 16 new projects taking 1000 tons or more steel each, which is greater than normal.

The chief improvement looked for is in the general line of steel demand. Not much purchasing is expected from the railroads before September, when the annual rail purchasing movement will start. The outlook for much improvement in automobile consumption is vague at this time. The building industry has been consuming so much steel in recent months that a further improvement seems out of the question.

Pipe Buying Heavy

There is no end in sight to the extensive buying of steel pipe for oil, gas and gasoline lines. The building of networks of such lines is reminiscent of the boom days of railway expansion in this country. Those who cater to the shipbuilders, such as boiler makers for instance, find 1930 to be the best of several years.

Demand for steel from the makers of agricultural implements is rather quiet, and the low prices for farm products may not stimulate this demand for some time. For the same reasons fencing and nails will not be brisk for some time so far as the farm demand goes

Steel prices are inclined downward, as is the case with commodities in general. The lighter steel items appear the weakest at the moment. Black sheets are off $2 a ton to 2.45c a pound, Pittsburgh, while concessions are being made also in blue-annealed sheets and automobile body sheets. Just now these concessions are being granted to smaller consumers of tinplate. The official price is $5.25 a box, but it is believed that as low as $5.10 is being paid in some instances.

Midwest Leads Activity

The steel industry as a whole is working around 57 per cent of capacity which, though not bad for this time of year, of course seems unfavorable by comparison with a year ago when 95 per cent was being done. The steel-plate makers in the East are gaited at 45 to 55 per cent of capacity, but in the middle West are much more active because of the large pipe-line orders which require mostly plates in their fabrication.

The iron and steel jobbers along the Atlantic seaboard are rather doubtful about the state of current business, but of course their standards had been set high by the boom year of 1929. Jobbers feel that any change will be for the better. Not only are consumers ordering small tonnages per lot, but they are not placing many orders.

Pig iron prices have yielded somewhat to the declining tendency. Basic pig iron is 50c a ton lower in eastern Pennsylvania, as tested by some substantial sales. Southern iron is weak where entering into competition with middle western producers. In fact, foundry iron in eastern Pennsylvania is inclined toward softness in sympathy with basic pig iron.

Pig Iron Sales Brisk

Pig iron sales at Chicago over the last 10 days have been the briskest in three months, which is the most cheerful note of optimism throughout the iron trade in several months. Activity usually starts in that section and spreads over the country.

The leading pieces of iron business in the East have been 2000 tons bought by the Thatcher Furnace Company and 2000 tons taken by the General Electric Company. The last-named company and its competitors have fared well in sales over the first half-year. The Western Electric Company sold 3½ per cent more than during the corresponding period of last year.

Business of iron melters catering to the building industry is at a low ebb. No iron buying is done by the textile machinery makers. The general jobbing foundry business is dull with operations no better than 50 per cent of capacity.

Nonferrous Metals

The feature among the metal markets was the low level reached by copper. By Friday copper was available in abundant quantities at 11 cents a pound, the lowest price since May, 1902, when the red metal sold at 10⅞c delivered. Unfavorable June statistics for copper were responsible for the latest declines.

Tin prices had a little spurt early in the week when announcement was made that another company would close down production for two months. Soon prices were on the downgrade, and the week closed with the price half way between points of recent swings.

Lead was one of the most active melals, with brisk purchasing as far ahead as September shipment.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	—Last— July21	July18
100	Allied Motor	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
15	Assoc T & T..	66½	66½	66½	66½
50	As Tel Util	23⅛	23¼	23¼	23½
50	Bastian-Bless	35	35	35	33½
250	Ceco Mfg	9	8⅞	9	9
250	Cent Pub Serv A	31	30¾	31	30¾
300	Cent & S W Util	25	24½	24¾	25
1050	Chicago Corp..	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
300	Chi Corp pf	37½	37¼	37½	37½
1400	Chi Inves	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝
750	Com Edison	295	289¾	294	289½
450	Cont Chgo	15½	15	15½	15¼
4300	Cord Corp	9⅛	8½	9	9⅛
1700	El House Ut	46	44¾	46	45¾
450	Gen Theat Eq	36	35¾	35½	36
350	Gleaner C Har	28	27½	28½	28
100	Gt Lake Air	4½	4½	4¾	4⅝
680	Inland Util	22⅜	22	22¾	22½
6900	Insull Ut Inv	60¼	59½	60¼	59¾
500	Kalamazoo Stove	54	52½	53	53
500	Libby, McNeil	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	Lion Oil	22¾	22¾	22¾	22
600	Manh Dearborn	35½	29¾	30¼	30⅜
3600	Mid Util new	31	30⅛	30⅜	31
1100	Mo-Kan Pipe	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞
100	Nat Ed Pwr A	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
300	Nat Sec Innv	15	15	15	15
100	N A Lt & Pwr..	68	67¾	67¾	68½
200	Q R S DeVry	14½	14½	14½	14¼
500	Seabd Ut Shares	6½	6½	6½	6½
50	Stenite Radio	1½	1½	1½	1¾
100	Swift & Co	29	29	29	29
300	Swift Intl	34⅝	34½	34½	34⅝
250	U S Radio E..	21½	21½	21½	22¾
1050	Util & Ind	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
200	Ut & Ind pf	23½	23	23	23½
100	Vortex Mfg	23½	23¼	23½	23½

Today's sales, $6,500..

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 5s	90	90
Adams Pw P 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100
Alleghany 5s '49	99½	99¼
Allis Chalmers deeb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Allegh '50s	95	95
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97	96½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	105	104¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97⅞	97⅞
Am F Pow 5s	87⅞	87⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	103⅞	103¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T & T '65s	105¾	105½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105¼	105¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107¾
Am Met 5½s	97¼	97¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	107
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80¼	79¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81¾	81⅜
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	91⅜	91⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96¼
Ttch T&SF 4½s	130½	130
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	100⅝	100⅝
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	52½	52½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74	74
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	102½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 4½s '33	100⅜	100⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¾	103¾
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104¼	104¼
B&O cv 4½s	101¾	101½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105¼	105¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	110⅛	109½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108¾	108¾
Beeth Tteel pur mon 5s '36	101 ¾	101¾
B&M '55s	99½	99¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100½	100½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96¾	96¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103¼	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92⅞	92⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	99½	99½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102⅜	102⅜
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	97¼	97
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96⅛	96
Can Nat Ry July 5s	103⅝	103⅝
Can North 4½s	100	99¾
Can Nat Ry Oct 5s	103¾	103½
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅜	87⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	103½	103½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¾	102¼
Can South con 5s '62	105¼	105¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101¾	101¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	99	99
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	70	69
Chi Gt Dest 4s '59	71½	71¼
Chi M CtP&Pac adj 2000	56	55¼
Chi M & StP&Pac 5s' 75	87	87
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	97¾	97½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	99⅞	99⅞
Chi Railway 5s '276	81½	81½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅛	98⅛
Chi RI&P cv 4½s	99⅞	99⅞
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	96¼	96¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104⅛	104⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90⅛	90⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91½	91½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98½	98½
Clec Un Term 4½s '77	100⅛	100
Clev In Term 5½s '72	110	110
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100⅛	99¾
Colum Pow 4½s	94¾	94¾
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	74	74
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94¾
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod D	18⅛	18
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	75	74½
Cuba AA rfg 7½s '36	86¾	86¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅛	94
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅜	94⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	94
Den R G Wn rfg 5s '78	92	92
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91½	91½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101½	101½
Edlth Rock 6s	102	102
Erie cv '75s	92¾	92¾
Erie gen 4s '96	86⅜	86⅜
Erie 5s '67	93½	93
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fla East Coast 5s '74	46½	46½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98¼	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Gen Pet 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	101⅞	101⅞
Gen Theater 6s	96⅜	96
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅞	105¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111	110¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110⅞
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99⅛	99⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	67	66½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79½	79¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	100½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95	94¾
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	99¾	99⅜
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	100½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85⅛	84½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111½	111½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101	101
Kan Gas &e Elec 6s '52	106½	106½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92½	92¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¼	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	84¼	84
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	100¾	100¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	118	117½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
Lou Cin Lex 4½s	100	100
McCrory 5½s '41	98⅛	98⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78⅜	78⅜
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	100⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	100	99¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¼	103¼
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	97¼	97¼
Morris & Essex 4½s	83¼	83¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97⅝	97¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	101	101
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	88	88
N O T & M 5s B '54	94¾	94¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92⅝	92⅝
NYCHR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅜	107⅜
N Y C M C col 3½s '98	79¾	79¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼
N Y NH&H 4½s '67	93¾	93½
N Y NH&H cv 6s '48	122½	122½
N Y Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52¼	52¼
N Y Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
N Y Trap Rock 6s '46	99¾	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67⅛	66⅞
NNor Pac pr lin 4s '97	94	93¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅜	113⅜
NNoNrN NStates Pow 5s A '41	104⅛	104
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	103½	103½
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105⅜	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	90¼	90¼
aramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	65¼	64¼
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100	100
Penn RR 4½s D	96⅞	96⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101	100¾
Penn RR 5s '64	104½	104¾
Pere Marq 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Pere Marq 4½s	99	98¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95½	95¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	109	109
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99	98¼
Postal Tel Cable 5s '53	93⅜	93
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86⅝	
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Pub Svc E & G '70	100	
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37 ct	23½	23½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98½	98
Revere Brass 6s	105	105
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	99⅜	99⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¾	90½
St L & S F 4½s '78	92¾	92½
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¼	102¼
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	43½	43½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	50	50
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	42	42
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95⅞	95¾
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	52	50
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100	99¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103	103
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104	104
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	100½	100¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅞	95⅝
Solvay 5s	98	98
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94	94
So Pac 4½s '69	97¾	97¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¾	99¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98½	98½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90
So Ry gen 6s '56	115¼	115¼
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	94¾	94¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅝	99¼
Tenn Copper 6s '44	101½	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	106¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90⅜	90⅜
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¼	104
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	110¼	110¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25	24
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109½	109¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101½	101½
Union El of Chic 5s	82¾	82¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100½	100½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97¼	97
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92⅞	92⅞
U S Rubber 5s '47	82⅛	82⅛
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89½	89½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	86¼	86¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	40
Va Ry 5s '62	106	105¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93	93
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅝	100⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Warner Bros Pict 6s	100½	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	84½	84¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99⅜	99⅛
Western Un 5s '51	103⅞	103½
Western Un 5s 1960	104¼	104
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104	104
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	—Last— July21	July19
3½s '47	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.29
1st 4¼s '47	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.1
4th 4¼s '38	102.27	102.28	102.25	102.28	102.25
4th 4¼s rg	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.23	..
US 3⅜s '43	101.11	101.11	101.11	101.11	..
US 3¾s '56	105.24	105.24	105.23	105.23	..
US 4s '54	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.4	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85	85
Akershus 5s '63	93½	93⅜
Antioquia 7s A '45	77½	77½
Antioquia 7s B '45	77½	77½
Antioquia 7s D '45	77½	77½
Antwerp 5s '58	99	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '50	98¾	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¾	98¾
Australia 5s '55	89	88½
Australia 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97	97
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¼	104⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109½	109
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	109¾
Berlin 6s '58	90	89¾
Berlin 6½s '50	96	95⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91	91
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	90⅝	90⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	96½	96½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	72	72
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87⅝	87⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90	90
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75¾	75¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76½	75¾
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	102	101½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Bremen 7s '35	103½	103½
Brisbane 5s '58	81¼	81¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	83⅝	83
Bulgaria 7½s '63	81½	81
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87	87
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	102¼	102
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88½	88½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95	94½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90⅜	90⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s ctf Sept	90¼	90¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	78	78
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98⅞	98
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	95	95
Cordobo (City) 7s '37 ctf	94½	94½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	71	71
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¼	93¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅜	100⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	102	102
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102½
Duke Power 6s	105½	105½
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¾	105¾
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	91¼	91¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97½
Finnish A 6½s '54	93¾	93¾
Frankfort 6½s	92¼	92¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¾	107¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123⅝	123⅝
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July 60	85¼	84⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	84½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	99½	92½
Germ El Pow 5½s	88⅞	88⅞
Germ G E 7s '45	95½	96½
Greek 6s '68	86⅜	86⅜
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102½	102½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87⅞	87⅞
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88¼	87⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅞	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93¼	93¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	103
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92¼	91⅞
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85½	85
Karstadt 6s '43	77½	77½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95⅞	95⅜
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	95¾	95¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90⅞	90¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100½	100
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	105⅝	105⅝
New So Wales 5s '57	83	82½
New So Wales 5s '58	82½	82
Nord Ry 6½s '50	105¼	105¼
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92½	92½
Norway Bank) 5s '67	99	98
Norway (King) 5s '63	90½	90½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102¼
Norway (King) 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93	93
Nuremberg 6s 552	84¾	84⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¼	90
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¾	97½
Oslo G&E 5s '62	93¼	93¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104¼	104
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105⅝	105½
Peru 6s '60	71½	71½
Peru 7s '59	93¼	93¼
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	104½	104½
Poland 7s '47	84⅜	84⅛
Poland 8s '50	94¼	94¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	93⅜	93⅜
Queensl'd 6s '47	97¾	97¾
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	105	105
Rhine Mains 7s '50	101½	101½
Rhine West '53 ww	89⅞	89½
Rhine West '53 xw	89½	89½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89⅞	89½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73	72⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	97¾	97¾
Rio & do Sul (State) 6s '68	66	65⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	78	78
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95½	95½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	90⅝
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¾	89⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	73¼	73¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	68	68
Sao Jaulo (State) 8s '36	100¼	100¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93¾	93¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	90	90
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96¼	96
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	87	86
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96⅜	96⅜
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105⅝	104½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	82	82
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105⅜	105⅜
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	105½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99½	99½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	91
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87⅛	87
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	71¼	71
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101	101
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90¾	90½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	96¼
Vienna 6s '52	86⅝	86½
Warsaw 7s '58	77	77
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	94	94
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97¼	97¼

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 21	Wk ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01	$1.01¾	$1.50¾
Corn, No. 3 yellow	.97	.95¾	1.14⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.41	.48	.60
Flour	5.25	5.29	8.00
Beef, family	22.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	31.50	31.50	32.00
Lard	.1025	.1025	.1025
Cotton, Mid Up	.1325	.1310	.1945
Zinc	.0425	.0410	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bill pit	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1150	.1800
Tin	.2945	.2920	.4700
Rubber	.1100	.1112½	.2060
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0525
Lead	.0525	.0525	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

FOOD MACHINERY CORP.

The combined sales of products of Food Machinery Corporation, for the nine months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, totaled $5,660,911, compared with sales of the individual companies for the like period ended June 30, 1929, of $6,036,403, or a decrease in sales of only 6.2 per cent. The profits for the current fiscal year, providing sales continue in the same proportion for the last three months, should equal the profits for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929. After completion of the mergers which were pending at the end of the last fiscal year, and after payment of stock dividends there were 190,065 shares of common stock outstanding as of June 30, 1930.

PURCHASING POWER INCREASED

Business activity fell to the lowest point of the year in June. According to the statisticians in industry, of the National Industrial Conference Board, which adds, however, that "inventories and stocks of finished goods in many lines are low in comparison with demand." Price reductions, the survey says, have increased consumer purchasing power and the volume of goods moving into retail channels compares favorably with that of earlier years.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

NEW YORK—Market Street Railway reports for the 12 months ended June 30 profit of $848,573 after charges, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $649,693 in the preceding 12 months. June profit was $42,297 before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $61,314 in June, 1929.

New York Curb

		High	Low	12:30
	INDUSTRIALS			
1	Aero Sup B	8	8	8
2	Ainsworth	23	23	23
18	Am Cities P & L B	18⅛	17	17
9	Am Cyan B	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜
1	Am & Fgn Pow war	48½	48½	48½
1	Am Gas & El	118⅜	118⅜	118

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments and personal greetings; supremely beautiful designs and lined envelopes; wonderful sentiments; unsurpassed values, generous commissions; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-4, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE DOME BRACKET CLOCK—Verge movement; maker "John Ewer," apprenticed 1687 to "Luke Bird." What offers? 44 Pimlico Road, London, S. W. 1.

MUSICIANS

AT liberty, music director, concertmaster, manager, experienced in symphony, opera, sound pictures, band, radio; violin instructor. JULIUS BIERLICH, 1818 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

FORTY acres bearing peaches, apricots; homesite on highway near Stockton, Calif.; owner unable to care for it; real opportunity; $2,900, terms. 5311 Lawton Ave., Oakland, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY DEPARTMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 25

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Afternoon hour. 4.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Male Quartet; concert orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Light opera, musical comedy and talkie bits, familiar ballads and current mention. 8.

Verna Osborne, soprano; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). "Bell Song" from "Lakme" and ballads by new member of the "Moonbeams" trio. Classics by orchestra, feature, three movements from Ravel's "Mother Goose Suite." 8

Mixed chorus; orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Grand opera, light opera bits, ballads, "Song of the Bayou" and Sousa march. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Three musical tributes to Florida. 10.

Countess Albani, soprano; Jack Parker, tenor; male quartet; orchestra (Eastman—WJZ Chain). Dixie airs, "Two Guitars" by orchestra, brass selection, famous diseuse aria, "Who'll Buy My Violets." by the Countess. 10:30. Gail Taylor, soprano, male quartet and orchestra directed by Joseph Hornik, NBC Pacific. 9:15.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ—T) Concert hour from San Francisco under the direction of Joseph Hornik. 4.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T) 6:05, 6:30.

The Vagabonds (CBS—T) Fifteen minutes by string ensemble. 7:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble WJZ Chain) 11:15.

Pacific Nomads (NBC—KGO, KGW, KOA) Albeniz, Bach and Grieg, Schubert "Impromptu" by director-pianist Charles Hart. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Carl Landt, baritone; Pollak and Lawnhurst, vocal and piano duo; Blue Ridge Boys, instrumental trio (Cloverdale—WJZ, WBZ, WBAL, WRVA) "Limelights" period. 6:15.

Breen and de Rose, vocal duo; Andy Sannella, guitarist; Welcome Lewis, contralto; instrumental trio (WEAF Chain) Current melody. 7:30.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T) 7:45.

Harry Reser and his Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain) Popular specialties and several medleys. 9.

Wilfred Glenn, bass; Rovers Male Quartet; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra (WEAF—T). Noel Coward and De Sylva, Brown and Henderson medleys to open and close hour; talkie and musical comedy excerpts throughout; many-versed "Abdul Abulbul Amir," by Mr. Glenn. 10.

Vincent Lopez's Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF) Chain). 11.

Will Osborne's orchestra; Cotton Club Band (CBS—T). 11:30, 12.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KFI). One hour. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). Two Yankees in New York. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Nit Wit Hour" (CSB—T). "Romeo and Juliet." 8.

"What Ship Sailor?" (Hickok—WJZ Chain). Two gobs. 8:30.

True Story Hour (McFadden—CBS). Mary and Bob. 9.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). Billeted in a French stable. 9:30.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; male quartet; time signal (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

"The Dragon in the Sun" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Serial mystery story. 10.

Hill Billy Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). From Chicago. 8:05.

Vocal Ensembles

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). 10.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General Mills—CBS—T). "Fast Freight." 10:30.

"Tone Pictures" (NBC Pacific). Los Angeles quartet. 8:45.

Recitals

Maurice Tylor, tenor; string trio (WEAF—T). Modern ballads. 7.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

Service Band

United States Army Band (WEAF Chain). 4:15. (CBS—T) 8:30.

Popular Vocal

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

"Ole and the Girls" (NBC Pacific). 8.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, editor and critic. 6:15.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"Universal Safety Series" (WEAF—T). 7:15.

"The American Golfer" (WJZ Chain). Grantland Rice; Alex Morrison, pro. 7:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Newspaper columnist. 11:15.

DENTIST GROUP ELECTS

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Delegates to the American Academy of Periodontology on July 19 elected Dr. Harold J. Leonard, New York City, president to succeed Dr. Carl J. Hoffer, Nashville, Tenn.

—it may be your RADIO TUBES Your dealer will

TEST THEM

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

enjoy the confidence of millions of users

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Lower apartment, overlooking Spy Pond; sunny 5 rooms, sun porch, fireplace; garage; adults. Arlington 0417-R.

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish; elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel. Com. 8078.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublease Fifth Ave. apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 8 closets, $400 month. Call Sacramento 7130.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, experienced driver, would take party on tour, month of August; go anywhere starting from any point in New York State; Buick 5-passenger sedan; rate $10 daily and expenses. A. R. STONE, Glens Falls, New York.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

WESTPORT, CONN.—Woman to share cottage in wooded hills near beach; quiet surroundings. Box R-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CARPENTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Repairing, remodeling, new work; no job too small. R. F. SOPER, 6001 3rd St. N. W. Telephone GA. 1899.

COUNTRY BOARD

PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H.—A quiet farm home for your vacation rest; electricity and bath, and good country food; write for particulars. MRS. WILLOUGHBY.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC (Est 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5329

HOUSES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Lady working toward ideal club residence for home seekers would like to know of suitable house, mid-town, at right price. Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

SALESMAN-MANAGER, experienced interviewing New York executives, wants local sales agency for office appliance; correspondence invited. Address Box P-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

RETURN LOAD wanted from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana or Ohio August 6-8; house-to-house moving; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

PENNSYLVANIA, Manowa, Delaware County—Property worth $25,000 can be bought for $21,000; old shade. Phone Hilltop 756-W.

RESORTS

A DELIGHTFUL vacation, rest and recreation, SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., country estate near Asbury; moderate; booklet. VANHORN. Redbank 283.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table, near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—In quiet private house, large room overlooking Fenway; all improvements. Copley 0335-R before 10 a. m. and after 5 p. m., or K-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 216 Hemenway St.—Small, quiet room next to bath, $5. Telephone Kenmore 3538.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th Street (Apt. 12)—Large, pleasant room, adjacent to bath; convenient to bus and subway; homelike surroundings; business man. Edgecomb 9267.

N. Y. C., 411 West End Ave. (80th and Drive)—Cheerful, airy, well furnished rooms; refined atmosphere; running water. STECKER, 9-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 137th (62-A)—Comfortable single, running water; good location; every convenience; subway; drive; $7.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable home for tourist parties; rates reasonable; 3 blocks from White House. MRS. F. M. DAWSON, 1830 G Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO SELL a high-class line of custom-made shirts direct from the factory to the individual; liberal commission; permanent, full-time employment; attractive income established through easy repeat business. Write FOWLER SHIRTMAKER INCORPORATED, 501 5th Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SALES CLERK, 6 years' department store experience, wishes position selling any line. BREEN, 2869 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHIC position, preferably in advertising agency or publishing house, by experienced stenographer. Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

QUIET place in Conn. for several guests; convenient commutation; games, boating, swimming. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

RIVER EDGE, N. J., 129 Continental Avenue—Completely furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, private entrance, private screened porch, large grounds, refined, high location, convenient transportation, suitable 2 persons, summer or permanent. Phone Oradell 8-1111.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished, 8-room house with all modern improvements, including oil heater and Kelvinator. MISS MARY V. SMITH, 55 Channing St.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

OCCUPATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Occupational opportunities growing out of recent industrial developments and the specialized training required to fill them will be investigated by a committee appointed by Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, and Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools, on July 17.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE
and
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE *and* TOOLS
YALE PRODUCTS
Toys, Household Furnishings
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
206 West Tenth Street

MEGARY'S FURNITURE STORE
Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington
Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York Shoe Repairing and Remodeling
739 13th St. N. W. Ph. District 6273
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
911 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
Reduced Prices on
Dresses
$10.95 now for dresses that were to $16.75
$12.95 now for dresses that were to $25.00
$19.00 now for dresses that were to $35.00

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

EPES STATIONERY CO.
Office and Social
STATIONERY
Newport News, Virginia

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

For Music and Musical Instruments
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You'll Find Quality and Value at
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Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
Richfield Gasoline—Amalie Oils
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BESKIN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE INC.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

The W. S. Cadwell Hardware Co.
"Pioneer Hardware House"
Consult us when in need of Hardware and its allied lines.
2506 WASHINGTON AVE. Phone 4

A Truly Daylight Store
Ready to Serve the Man or Boy
WERTHEIMER & Co.
3107-09 Washington Ave.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

Newport News
Largest and most complete home furnishing store
NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia

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Full Line of Country Produce at All Times
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Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
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Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

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Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
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Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
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FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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NORFOLK
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SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
A 20% Reduction Throughout Our Stock
All shoes taken from our regular stock for this sale which we run just once each season
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NORFOLK, VA.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
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Cleaners and Dyers
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JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
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F. W. Dabney & Co.
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Shoes for the Entire Family
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Shoes for Women

Hosiery Repairing
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410 EAST GRACE STREET

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
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Blv'd 3340

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ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
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(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

Fuel of All Kinds
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Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

F. F. APT FLORIST
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Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

SWOPE'S
Dresses Cleaned, $1.00 } Cash & Carry
Gentlemen's Suits, 75c }
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3112 Weshampton Ave. Boulevard 3328

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

PHILADELPHIA PEPPER POT—*Sold by*
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON Boul. 7400, 7401

HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Rand. 3793
Lovely FURS for SPRING
MODERATE PRICES

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Roanoke's Shopping Headquarters
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
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CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
STETSON HATS
Bush and Hancock, Inc.
208 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

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ODORLESS-OILLESS
NU WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

Members of
Associated General Contractors of America
WARD & WARD
General Contractors
Peoples Exchange Bank Bldg.
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
Skill, Integrity Responsibility

COYLE and RICHARDSON BEAUTY PARLOR
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
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Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

W. W. ARMSTRONG
Painter and Decorator
926 COLUMBIA BOULEVARD
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Phone Capitol 2119

CLARKSBURG

GORE CAFETERIA
BEST of HOME COOKING
HOTEL GORE
Pike St. Clarksburg, W. Va.
GUY R. SINSEL, *Manager*

A&P
ECONOMY AT HOME
STORES
545 W. Pike Stt W. Pike St., Adamston
Buckhannon Pike 233 E. Pike, Nutterfort

Alva-Rea Marcel Shoppe
Specialists in Permanent Hair Waving and All Lines of Beauty Culture
MRS. SMITH in charge. Phone 1596

Rady and Deem Co.
CLEANERS and TAILORS
Phone 1207

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl Co.
3rd Ave. at 10th Street
Ready with complete Women's APPAREL for Your "Summer-Out-of-Doors"

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
Phone 23394

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

OF the hundreds of thousands of users not one has spent a cent for service.
General Electric Refrigerators
Sold by
APPALACHIAN ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Firestone
is the Toughest Tire in the WORLD
FIRESTONE TIRE CO.
Fourth Avenue at Seventh Street

REAL ESTATE
412 Eighth Street
Dr. RICHARD STERN

Chapman Printing Co.
"Everything from Business Cards to Newspapers"
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633-637 TENTH STREET

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BLACK and WHITE CABS

CHARLES RESTAURANT
427 NINTH STREET
"We serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot Soup"
Where friends meet
Phone 21800

FLORENCE EMERY
1223 FIFTH AVENUE
Wallpaper Floor Coverings
Furniture. Draperies

WHEELING

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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For other Classified Advertising see following page.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

VISITORS TO ENGLAND can hire owner-driven saloon car, 6d. per mile; tours arranged. ROE, 3b Mortimer Crescent, London, N. W. 6. Tel. Maida Vale 4056.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LONDON, Bayswater, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Well-appointed private hotel, gas fires, good table, from 2½ gns.; highly recommended. Park 6751.

LONDON, HYDE PARK, 72 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; terms 30/- per week with board; or bed and breakfast, terms arranged. Phone Paddington 7732.

LONDON, Near Gloucester Road Tube—Ladies' small residential club; specially comfortable; good food; from 2 gns. partial board. 17 Collingham Place, S. W. 5.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0406.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"THE CHILDREN'S HOME"
Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MISS LOUTH RAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

LONDON, BAYSWATER—English home with English conversation for students perfecting their English; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-90, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

COOKERY LESSONS

COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method.
Address BM/KVFS, London, W. C. 1.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by
Mme. B. FESTA
12 Baker St., W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 6439

DANCING

MRS. RHODA ASHDOWNE
and
Miss Peggy Whiteley, M. I. S. D. T. Give lessons in Modern Ballroom Dancing, Country Dancing E. P. D. S., Court Curtsey, etc. Children's Classes.
PRACTICE DANCES
STUDENTS TRAINED
6 Stratford Studios
Stratford Rd., Kensington, W. 8 Kelvin 9063

DRESSMAKING

FANDORA, 11 Station Parade, Balham, S. W. 12—Model gowns or own material made up. Phone Streatham 5717.

LADIES own materials, Gowns, Coats; Remodelling SILVESTRIA BUDD, 7 St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, Kensington Rd., London, W. 14.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE KEY AGENCY
Governesses, Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff. Special care given to Individual needs. 64 George St., Baker St., London, W. 1. Phone Welbeck 9357.

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?
The Service Bureau, 159A Kensington High St. London, W. 8
WILL SUPPLY THEM
Phone or call for Nurses, Governesses, Accommodation, etc. Kelvin 9317

FLATS TO LET

HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & study. From £250 unfurnished. Box K-2480, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Streatham—Unfurnished flat fitted electric light, gas cooker; own meter; every convenience. KIESSCROFT, 48 Babington Rd., Streatham, S. W. 16.

LONDON—Unfurnished self-contained flat, 3 rooms or 2 bedsitting rooms, furnished or unfurnished. ATKINSON, 148 Adelaide Road, N. W. 3.

FOR SALE

ORGAN, 4 manual, Smith Boston special reeds, beautiful tone & appearance; suitable small church; view London; £25 or offer. Box M-268, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, 27 minutes from City, NAZEING, or Broxbourne-stn. has genuine, up-to-date and most attractive houses, of the very latest design, electric cookers included; excellent position; garage room; freehold £715 and £825 or 24/6 and 25/- p. w.; deposit £20; always on view. Particulars D. PEGRUM, Langfield Estate, Nazeing. Phone Nazeing 20.

ESSEX—CHOICE FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE; delightful aspect and quiet position; 3 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, etc., bathroom, 2 lavatories; 2-seater garage; £1250. BURTON, Bradleigh Avenue, Grays, Essex.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, GOLDERS GREEN—Furnished house, 5 bed, 2 reception, bath hot & cold, kitchen, scullery & 2 lavatories; few minutes from buses, trams & tubes to West End and City. ONE TREE COTTAGE, 11 Clifton Gardens.

LONDON 40 minutes; furnished house, October-March, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, central heating, telephone, garage, good garden; near station, shops and church; good golf and tennis; plate and linen; 4 gns. GREIG, Connaught Road, Harpenden.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

IF YOU have any difficulty with your income tax or require your books written up or audited, write or phone ANTILL & SON, 35 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3 (Sloane 3556).

JEWELLERY

PEARL STRINGING at 65 Conduit Street, London (Gerrard 7281), by Evelyn Marsden. Necklaces of all kinds restrung and cleaned. Appointments 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LAUNDRIES

A FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY—Ladies' and gentlemen's personal linen, general household laundry. MADAM EUGENIE, 28 Palmer St., Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Phone Victoria 7760.

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1, Sloane 3548—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, South Kensington—Partial board-residence in charming, modern flat; double and single rooms; bath, gas-fires. Phone Ken. 7168. NEWTON, 3 Cecil Court, Hollywood Road, S. W. 10.

LONDON—Most central; overseas visitors or business people welcomed in lady's beautiful flat; can take 3; terms and meals arranged. Phone 1013 Putney. 10 Tavistock Chambers, Hart St., W. C. 1.

NEAR RICHMOND PARK—A lady would like a married couple to share her home; nice garden; garage available. MRS. MAY, 233 Sheen Lane, London, S. W. 14.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN — Private or commercial motors or anything suitable, temporary or permanent; ex-officer; public school man, single, teetotal. Box M-277, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, Arts graduate, domesticated, fond of children, seeks holiday post August and/or September, home or abroad. MISS DAY, address Farthing Wood, Rye, Sussex.

MANAGERESS for Restaurant; capable & experienced caterer. 18 Doverfield Road, Brixton Hill, London, S. W. 2.

OXFORD GRADUATE requires position as tutor or secretary during summer vacation; excellent references. Box M-272, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER, cine camera experience, seeks position. Write Box M-276, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SOLICITOR'S CLERK desires immediate employment; considerable experience as engrossing clerk and outdoor work; industrious and very willing; grateful for any suitable office work. G. A. PORTCH, 1 Albany Street, Camberwell, London, S. E. 5.

YOUNG MAN (25) requires clerical position; varied experience; also mechanical; London district. Box M-273, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

PARIS—Manufacturer ladies' handbags "luxe" wants representatives London commission basis; capable; good business relations; references; in position advance custom duties, undertake payments; offers other countries considered. WIDMER, 9 Faubourg Montmartre.

ROOMS TO LET

BELFAST—Board residence in modern villa; excellent cuisine, home-like surroundings; 1 minute from tram; lock-up garage adjacent.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY
(Continued)

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

WEST KENT GOLF
Delightful situation; only 12 miles from Town
Well-built residence, conveniently planned on two floors; all modern conveniences; in first-class order throughout; containing 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (3 with fitted lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms, good domestic offices, electric light and power, central heating, independent hot water; double garage; chauffeur's cottage; small tennis pavilion, etc.; beautiful gardens, including tennis court, sunk rock and water garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, fruit trees, miniature putting green, in all about 2½ acres.
REASONABLE FIGURE.
Strongly recommended by Joint Sole Agents: HARRODS Ltd., 62-64 Brompton Road, S. W. 1, London, England, and W. LEVENS and SONS, Station Buildings, Bickley, Kent, England.

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DUPLICATING & TYPEWRITING	J. R. STIBBS Monument Chambers, London, E. C. 4. Royal 5936
TYPEWRITING	Mrs. Bartholomew 113a Westbourne Grove
DUPLICATING	London Park 7585

VISITING TAILOR
THANK YOU FOR YOUR SPRING ORDER
Send postcard & I will call.
MR. ELLENS, experienced Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor, 20 Sharsted St., London, S. E. 17.

WANTED
YOUNG MAN (30), studying intermediate French, would like to meet another for conversation, or would offer English conversation to a Frenchman. L. H. S., 18 Longridge Road, London, S. W. 5.

ENGLAND

LONDON

CHINGFORD

HOUSE-AGENT
Insurance—Mortgage Broker
Houses for sale from £650 to £2000
J. PETTINGALL Phone 624
102 Station Road, Chingford

COALS
For quality and service
P. BARTRIP & SON
Coal & Coke Merchants
Offices { 23 Pretoria Road / 10 Station Road } Phone Chingford 0242
Deliveries in Chingford, Leytonstone and Leyton by motor wagon.

For Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Please call, phone, or send your orders to
W. J. MAY & SON
We carry Heinz Products.
49 Station Road, Chingford. Ph. Chingford 491
Goods carefully removed by Motor Van. Estimates Free.

BRIMBLE'S
Newspapers *Stationery*
Magazines, Books, Artists' Materials
52 STATION RD. Ph. 282 Chingford

WARREN'S
BOOT STORES
Agent for Diana and Start-Rite Shoes
Noted for Repairs.
105 STATION ROAD

For Milk of Local Production try RADBOURNES
Winner of Prizes & Diplomas
Chingford. Woodford. Walthamstow.
Phone Chingford 213

BOWYER'S
High Class Confectionery Shop
Clifton's Chocolates a Speciality. Sole Agent Kunzle's Cakes and Chocolates
OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKES.
116 STATION ROAD *ICES*

CHOWN BROS.
High-Class Family Butchers
19 Station Road, Chingford
Phone Chingford 83
Poultry in Season.
Pork sausages a speciality.

HAMPSTEAD

LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS
BLINDS
UPHOLSTERY
J. SIDNEY MASON
7 Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N. W. 6
Phone Maida Vale 5523

De Vere Restaurant
39 Heath Street, Hampstead
HOME-MADE CAKES
LUNCH AND TEA ROOM
Pupils' 4 months course, £12.12

LEYTONSTONE

HOLIDAY WEAR
AT
BEARMANS
Drapers, Furnishers, Outfitters
HIGH ROAD LEYTONSTONE

LONDON

TO HELP YOU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

TOM HILL
(SLOANE SQUARE) LTD.
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES & TRAVELLING REQUISITES
Umbrellas Re-Covered
44 Sloane Sq. Sloane 8969 Estab. 1870

Ladies' Hairdressing
Experts in Permanent Waving, Shingling, etc.
Haywards
68 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. 2
Park 3615

GOWNS & MANTLES
MARIETTE LTD.
42 Albemarle St., W. 1 (Gerrard 2009)

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

Beautiful *Fabrics* for

CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Admirable ranges of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs, in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

EXCLUSIVE SHOES
by the pioneer of Heel-to-Ball fitting
Charles H. Baker Ltd.
302-308
REGENT STREET, W. 1
Just by Queen's Hall

Millicent Whittaker
(Mrs. W. J. GEDDES)

Court Hairdresser, Manicurist,
19 ECCLESTON STREET S.W.
PERMANENT WAVING
By MACDONALD (Steam) SYSTEM
Telephone: SLOANE 6408

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

FLORENCE CRITTEN
Specialist in
FURS
Estimates and Suggestions for the Remodelling of Furs
COATS, TAILORED SUITS, LEATHER COATS, EVENING COATS
50 Maddox Street, New Bond Street
London, W. 1. Phone Mayfair 2440
Telegrams: "Critten Wesde London"

CANTILEVER

"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form.
Expert Shoe Fitters
COVENTRY SHOE CO.
Limited
23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

Permanent Waving
Great care taken to produce a beautiful wave
E. SMITH
112a Westbourne Grove
Appointments Park 0207

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10. *Call or phone Park 6074.*

PROTHEROE Ltd.
Builders Decorators
Heating Electrical Period Work
Sanitary Engineers Furniture
Colour Scheme Specialists
41 Andover Place, Kilburn, N. W. 6
Phone Maida Vale 2146

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale
Tel. Chiswick 2520
Proprietress: E. SANDERS
Special attention given to Silks and Flannels.

COIFFEUR DE DAMES
Water Waving a Speciality
JOHN ZANDE
Manicure On Parle Francais
117 Westbourne Grove, W.2.
(5 doors from Bradleys)
Phone Park 5602

Helen Temple
Specialist in Electrical Hair Brushing
Shampoo Powders, Face Cleansing Lotions, Creams, Powders, Dusting Powders & Bath Salts.
MELLE JOSEPH, Expert Manicurist
171a Sloane Street, S. W. 1. Sloane 4179

THE SLOANE BOOK SHOP
"The Joys of Forgetting" by Odell Shepard ("O. S.")
Tel. Victoria 3587
Books Bound
2 Symons St.
SLOANE SQUARE

BUILDING—DECORATING
Best Work—Moderate Prices
J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
7 Duke St., W. C. 2. Tel. Regent 1360

Duplicating, Typewriting, Etc.
The TALBOT TYPEWRITING OFFICE
(MISS G. PHENIX)
21 Mincing Lane, E.C. Phone Royal 2492

INSURANCE
For right service and good rates
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
25 LEADENHALL STREET
Phone Chingford 329

GWYN-MOYRA, Florist
Wedding and Table Decorations
Window boxes filled and made to measure
Also Garden Work Undertaken
(Special Cream Cheese & Honey from a Welsh Farm)
148 SLOANE ST., S. W. 1 Sloane 1910

Telephone Flaxman 1701
PITE & THYNNE
Printers and Stationers
Posters, Cards, Notices
278a King's Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

Note the Curve A Collar That Really Fits
Kent's Self-Adjusting Collars fit snugly over the collarbone, and there is ample room for the tie to slip around easily. All leading shapes stocked in ¼ sizes. Samples 10d. each. 9/6 per dozen.
EDWARD KENT Ltd.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
Shirt and Collar Specialists
70 Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England. Phone City 5609

The NATIONAL Furniture Depositories
Limited
HOUSE FURNISHERS REMOVERS & STORERS PACKERS & SHIPPERS
Phone Flaxman 0162 544-546 King's Road, CHELSEA, S. W. 10

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers
23 BUCKLERSBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 8030

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
Best Quality Goods Only
MEAT
FISH AND POULTRY
GROCERY AND PROVISIONS
COOKED MEATS
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES
RESTAURANT, CATERING
Branches:
Coulthurst—3 Hereford Road, Bayswater
Lidstone—37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington
Hall & Co.—65, Long Acre, W. C.

Marie Lott
GOWNS *Always Latest*
WRAPS *Models from*
HATS *Paris*
13 Princes Street, Hanover Sq., W. 1
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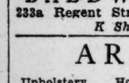
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An English novelist whose works, long neglected, have lately won fresh popularity in something the same fashion as have those of Herman Melville. Nearly all the Trollopes were literary: the father of Anthony wrote, the mother was the author of no fewer than 50 novels and books of travel. She is most widely known for her Domestic Manners of the Americans, written after a sojourn with her husband in Cincinnati and ranking as one of the least flattering accounts of those people extant.

In his Autobiography, Anthony tells his readers of his childhood. It seems he was an unhappy schoolboy, shabby and unpopular and ill-at-ease, failing at everything he touched. After several false starts, he somehow got an appointment as clerk in the General Post Office in London; later, transferred to Ireland but still employed by the same department, he acted as a sort of traveling inspector. There he began to enjoy his leisure: he hunted, he mingled with country people and with city people, unconsciously he stocked his memory with vague images which were to take definite shape in his novels. Married and living in the Irish town of Clonmel, he published his two first novels in 1847 and 1848. Then he chanced to visit Salisbury, sedate English cathedral town; and, strolling about the Close, something fired his literary imagination. Perhaps it was the mellowness of the red bricks with the summer sun lying warm upon them, perhaps it was the soft jangle of the bells at vespers, perhaps the quaint and quiet little ecclesiastical people moving in and out of the doorways and arches. Perhaps it was all these together that culminated in The Warden, first of Trollope's inimitable Barsetshire Chronicles.

If you are drawn to these novels, nothing will ever replace them in your affections; if you find them stiff and archaic and boring, no measure of persuasion will cause you to change your mind. Possibly in these days Archdeacon Grantly and Mrs. Proudie, the "Bishopess," Lucy Robarts and the Duke of Omnium are as incredible as the figures upon an Egyptian frieze. But persons who recognize in the characters of Jane Austen's novels an extraordinarily modern spirit disguised in demureness of expression and garb, are likely to discover the like qualities in Anthony Trollope's people. What if Trollope did evince a certain mechanical and mercenary tendency to write so many hours each day, so many words an hour, either sitting before his desk at home or crowded among the other passengers on the top of a stagecoach? He knew his people; he had a telling grasp on humor and on pathos. Indeed, he may not have probed deeply into the consciences of his characters, but their little foibles and kindnesses were transparent to his gaze. Read Trollope if you can, for he introduces an interval of quiet entertainment into a world of violent magazines, motorcars and motion pictures.

Brevities

London Humorist: Domestic servants are becoming taller, we read. But this does not necessarily mean that they will stay longer

Arkansas Gazette: There are musical notes both too high and too low to be perceived by the human ear, and there ought to be a law requiring so-called popular songs to be written in these notes.

In Lighter Vein

Verified

The motorist was lost. He didn't know which way to go. Suddenly he saw an old man approaching.

"Hi!" he shouted, "do you know the way to Widdlecombe?"

The old man shook his head.

"No," he said.

The motorist drove on slowly, and when he had gone about half a mile he heard loud shouts behind him. He stopped and looked round. The old man had been joined by another and they were waving him back. Slowly and painfully he backed his car down the narrow road.

"Well?" he said.

"This is my mate, George," said the old man. "'E don't know, neither."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Circus Sidelight

First Circus Clown: "What's all the noise about in the dining tent?"

Second Ditto: "Somebody put some red pepper in the fire-eater's soup."

Brilliant Idea

"You know, Mamie, I wish I'd saved one of those old dollar bills just for fun."

"Oh, I thought of that. I saved one."

"Gee, where'd you put it so you wouldn't spend it?"

"In the bank, of course."—*Boston Transcript.*

Lady (making up): "You'll excuse me, won't you?"

"Go to it, lady, go to it! I'm a blackface comedian meself."

A Quotation for Today

NO DAY seems long enough to those who love their work.—JOHN WANAMAKER.

A Word a Day

Transgress

This word has been Englished from the Latin *transgredi*, "to step over, pass across," compounded of *trans*, "across," and *gradi*, "to step, walk."

The use of "transgress" is restricted to its figurative sense of overstepping some proper boundary or limit, to go beyond or violate a prescribed duty, to break a civil or moral law.

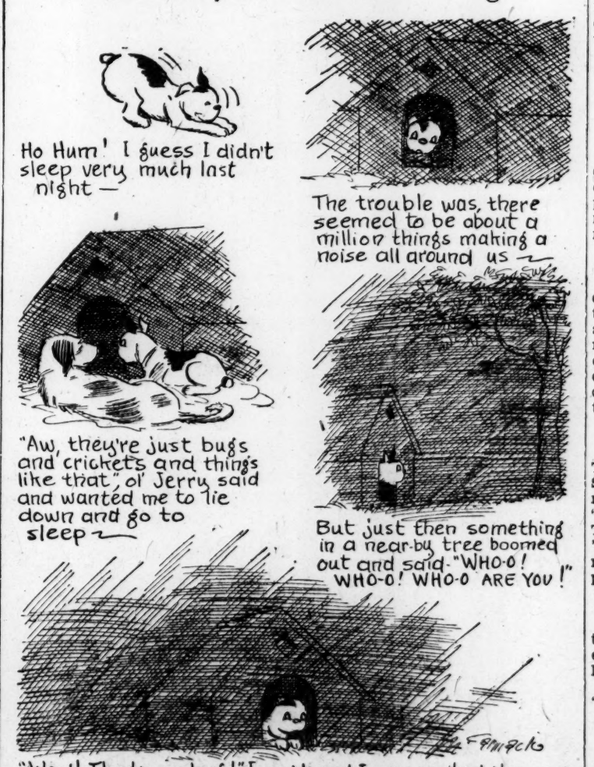
The one who transgresses is a "transgressor," and the deed is a "transgression." The adjective "transgressive," meaning "disposed or tending to transgress, faulty," and the adverb "transgressively," are also recognized.

Trans-gress' is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in hat, *e* as in end. Trans-gres'-sion is also accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled transgresh'-un.

"A divine sentence is in the lips of the king; his mouth transgresseth not in judgment." (Psalms 16: 10.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Ho Hum! I guess I didn't sleep very much last night—
The trouble was, there seemed to be about a million things making a noise all around us—
"Aw, they're just bugs and crickets and things like that," ol' Jerry said and wanted me to lie down and go to sleep—
But just then something in a near-by tree boomed out and said: "WHO-O! WHO-O! WHO-O ARE YOU!"
"Wow! That's no bug!" I said, and I was excited then sure enough, and I forgot all about sleep and waited to see what would happen next!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Check

New York

MISS B—— was walking along a bus thoroughfare when she noticed a bit of paper on the pavement. As she walked on, the thought came to her that perhaps it was a check that someone had dropped. She retraced her steps and picked up the paper. It was very dirty from having been trodden upon, but she could see that it was an uncanceled check from one of the city departments made out to an Italian.

She put it away carefully and on arriving home she wrote a note to the bank on which it was drawn telling where she had found it, and asking the bank to return it to the owner. It seemed such a natural thing to do that she was quite surprised the next day to receive a note from the bank thanking her for the trouble she had taken. The matter seemed of so little importance to her that she said nothing to her family about it.

One Sunday morning about 10 days later there was a ring at the door-bell, and one of the family answered the bell. Standing in the doorway was an Italian laboring man. The young woman who opened the door felt that the doorman, whose duty it was to announce visitors, had been very careless.

The man's manner did not reassure her. In broken English he asked her if she was the lady who gave the check back. As she knew nothing of the incident, she thought there was something not quite right about the man and told him he had made a mistake. The man said he knew he had the right place because it was on the paper, and he handed her a much crumpled sheet of paper. It proved to be the note Miss B—— had sent to the bank.

After reading the note the young woman understood what he meant. She told him that Miss B—— was out and would be away until the evening. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "I come so far to find that lady; I could not come back this evening, it is too far, but I would like to see that lady. My boss told me when I lose my check that I would have to wait three month' for my money, an' I need that money so bad. Then this kind lady find my check an' I get my money right 'way. You tell her I thank her an' give her this please, thank you."

The young woman took his gift and asked him his name and address. That night when Miss B—— returned she found the present he had brought was a lovely box of chocolates from a well-known candy shop. It need hardly be added that she wrote him a note of appreciation not only for the chocolates but for his visit.

A Highway Incident

Monrovia, Calif.

A BUSINESS man was driving along a California highway on a hot summer day when he noticed an elderly man working on the road. It was almost mid-day and the workman had no hat.

He drove back and asked the aged workman if he did not feel the heat a great deal, working without a hat. The man replied that he did, but his boss had stopped to talk with him and he had laid his hat on the running board of the machine while he talked. His boss had driven away with the hat.

"Get in," said the business man and we'll see if we can find it." The man got in and they drove for a mile or so and finally found the hat beside the road. Then the business man drove the grateful laborer back to his work, and resumed his own journey.

Odds and Ends

Will Help

To promote tourist traffic in France, efforts have been made to eliminate cover charges in restaurants, the tipping of theater ushers, and the removal of taxes on hotel and restaurant bills.

Cologne and Garbage

Refuse collectors in Cologne, instead of emptying garbage cans into trucks, take the whole can, and leave a clean and sterilized one in its place. The refuse is carted away to the various collecting depots where the cans are dumped and the refuse eventually consigned to the municipal incinerator.

"Neither Rhyme Nor Reason"

An author took a book to Sir Thomas More and asked his opinion. Sir Thomas advised him to turn it into rhyme. He did so and resubmitted it. "Ay! Ay!" exclaimed the witty Sir Thomas, "that will do; that will do. 'Tis rhyme now, but before it was neither rhyme nor reason." Hence, the popular expression of today.

Rhopalic Verse

Rhopalic verse is the designation of the unusual type of line in which each successive word has more syllables than the one preceding it, as,

"Hope ever solaces miserable individuals."

Men in India

Women in India are outnumbered by the men by about 9,000,000. The female population of Calcutta is approximately half that of the male.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Public Support for the President

CALVIN COOLIDGE writes: "In time of conflict people are urged to support the President to win the war, at other times the same principle may require that he be supported to win peace." And furthermore, he remarks: "Confidence in the President is almost identical with confidence in the country and in ourselves. With public support he can do a great deal to save any situation. Moreover, if he cannot save it probably no one else can."

Existing economic and industrial conditions in the United States give peculiar pertinence to these words of simple wisdom. Men of large affairs, men competent to judge of nation-wide economic phenomena and to interpret their significance are unqualifiedly behind President Hoover in all he has done and tried to do for the correction of the business conditions which followed the stock market break of nearly a year ago. The great bankers, manufacturers, transportation and utility heads have never wavered in their support of his policies, and are now asserting that evidences of their effectiveness are becoming apparent.

But at the same time the chorus of detraction, of criticism, of impatience, rises from all over the land. It is not confined to political opponents, though the indefatigable press bureau of the Democrats at Washington is responsible to a certain degree. It springs in the main from people who expect a President to achieve the miraculous, to reverse the operations of economic law, to cope single-handed with a hostile Senate, to save by his own personal authority hosts of speculators from the consequences of their own folly. This cannot be done—by a President any more than by an individual. But even a partial attainment of the end sought is made more difficult when support of the President is denied and attacks upon his policies become general.

It is already apparent that President Hoover is amply able to prosecute his policies and attain success despite the effort to obstruct his Administration. His noisiest detractors today are likely to be his most earnest adulators a year hence. But the part of the good citizen at this moment is to recognize the fact that, as Mr. Coolidge says, if the President cannot save the situation, probably no one can, and that he deserves general support that he may win.

The Return of Privacy

IMITATION of the humble goldfish housed in a great transparent bowl, observed of every passer-by, is rapidly giving way in many an American city to an older custom closely associated with a more sheltered life. The Englishman, as is well known, has always enjoyed a home surrounded by flowers and all but hidden from the busy street, where he may do as he pleases far apart from the prying eyes of the multitude. The wall or hedge row accentuates still more the sequestered little island of peace and quiet established by every man who loves a homestead he may call his own.

In America, apartment house life and the crowding of metropolitan areas has shortened the arc of privacy and thrown the daily routine of living under the spotlight of public observation, with the result that much of the freedom and intimacy of the past has been destroyed. City life today is too often imprisoned in a show window, seldom without a spectator or a listener.

It is gratifying to note, therefore, that some of the newer houses in small towns and suburban centers are making an effort to recapture the privacy once associated with a more leisurely style of living. The old-fashioned picket fence, high and white, is said to be coming back, and trees and bushes are now being employed to hide the rigid contours of the house itself, which in many instances is set at some distance from the street. The hedge and flower garden appear to be more popular today than ever, so that the modern house ceases to be an unadorned building jammed closely against some other commonplace structure, but a real home where a family may enjoy itself without restraint and without too much scrutiny on the part of the hurrying crowd.

Can Spring Be Far Behind?

A SILVER lining with composition vouched for by a world weather expert of the caliber of John Maynard Keynes, the Cambridge economist, can be accepted as comparatively free from alloy, however dark the cloud to which it may belong. Importance attaches, therefore, to a rebuke to pessimism about Europe administered by this authority at a recent gathering in London of the National Council of Women of Great Britain.

Mr. Keynes finds that the present industrial setback—severe as it has been in its effects—represents in Britain a loss of only 5 per cent of total wealth. This setback, he says, has occurred in Britain's case in a country where the scale of living is still 45 per cent higher than that of France, and where a great social experiment is in progress which has leveled up the earnings of the poor quite as much as it has reduced the incomes of the rich.

Mr. Keynes admits that the world-wide fall in prices, which is a prominent feature of the situation, has been on a greater scale than has been known before in history. Recovery may therefore be delayed, and the demand for remedies may become even more acute than is now the case. Mr. Keynes remains confident, nevertheless, that the trouble is a passing one and that an upward movement must sooner or later take place.

His statement has been made with especial reference to Britain, but its argument applies with even greater force in the United States, where a yet higher standard of living prevails. It is true that depression has been experienced. It is equally true, however, that it will soon pass away. As the poet Shelley questions in the "Ode to the West Wind," so the world can ask with confidence, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

A Market for 450,000,000 People

NOT for many years has a Canadian election had a deeper meaning for the United States and the outside world generally than the one to be held on July 28—possibly the most vital since Confederation.

As a result of the increased tariffs of the United States, Canadians have reached the conclusion that "something must be done." But what? Some advocate direct retaliation, others favor closer relations with the mother country, while others again—and these would seem to be in the majority—are supporters of the slogan, "Trade Within the Empire." While this slogan possesses a fascinating ring, its realization bristles with difficulties.

The election will be fought largely on two broad planks: The first, the Liberal Government's budget, which has been styled the Empire budget, and which was frankly anti-American and strongly pro-British; the second, who shall attend the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in London in two months' time, as the Canadian representative? The two possibilities are W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader and Prime Minister, or R. B. Bennett, the leader of the Conservative Opposition.

It is no exaggeration to say that this coming Imperial Conference involves consequences of tremendous import, certainly for the British Empire if not for all the English-speaking peoples. Never, perhaps, has there been so strong a trend toward inter-Empire trade based on self-protection, unity of interests, and family ties, the last of which have been strongly in evidence of recent days in British sections of the world.

Strangely enough, this condition of affairs has been brought about, not by the Conservative Party, which in the past has regarded itself as the peculiar guardian of the Union Jack, but by the Liberals, who have hitherto had the reputation of being somewhat lukewarm toward their British connections. Recent speeches by the Liberal leaders, however, show them to be quite as loyal as the Conservatives in their allegiance to the mother country.

Public utterances during the campaign indicate the differences between the two parties to be tersely thus: The Conservatives favor trade with Great Britain if it is "mutually advantageous," while the Liberals would extend trade within the Empire, so as to benefit not only Canada but every part of the Commonwealth of Nations, a policy, as one minister put it, "of generosity and good will." This latter policy has struck a responsive chord in various parts of the world, including Great Britain, where it has been warmly received.

Of particular interest, therefore, at the moment is the following remark of Col. W. F. Cockshutt, a stalwart Conservative, who has just returned from the Congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, to which he was a Canadian delegate:

> Of $8,000,000,000 worth of imports into the various component parts of the Empire, only $2,500,000,000 comes from countries within the Empire. If by any means we could keep only 25 per cent of that $5,500,000,000 now going to foreign countries within the bounds of the Empire, it would make an enormous difference to the economic situation of the Empire.

This year may well be described by Canadians as a year of elections, for last month the suffrages of two provinces, New Brunswick and Alberta, were sought by the politicians. These two elections, however, it is felt, will have little or no effect on the coming Dominion election. This latter may be antecedent to the stupendous project of establishing and building up a common market for 450,000,000 people. Can such a project be carried through successfully? And if it can, how will it affect economically the rest of the world? These are questions to which answers will be given, indirectly by Canada on July 28, and more directly and emphatically some two months later at the Imperial Economic Conference in London.

Mr. Stokowski on the Air

THE announcement that the symphony hall planned as part of the projected Rockefeller entertainment center in New York is intended for Leopold Stokowski appears to leave much to be explained. The Radio Corporation of America is to operate this project. The implication is that Mr. Stokowski will radiocast symphony concerts from the new hall.

But with what instrumentalists? With his Philadelphia Orchestra or with a band recruited for him? In either event, what is to become of the regular concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, in Philadelphia and elsewhere? The orchestra has not announced Mr. Stokowski's retirement. Can he conduct the usual series and direct radio programs in addition?

Will Mr. Stokowski eventually, like Walter Damrosch, devote himself entirely to the radio field? The Philadelphia leader has certainly given indications that he thinks a great deal of radio. He experimented with radiocasting from Philadelphia last fall. To make the test as difficult as possible for the radio public, he placed Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" on one of his programs. Of course, there were indignant protests. But most of the "fan mail" seems to have been favorable. At least, the benevolent despot of Philadelphia music was reported as pleased with it.

Later in the season he experimented further by placing loudspeakers in the lobby of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, thus enlarging his audience. He has also made a study of the electrical technique of radiocasting, with the reputed purpose of controlling the tonal volume from an apparatus on the conductor's stand, instead of leaving it to a radiocasting engineer in another room.

Now, if Mr. Stokowski is going to give himself over to radio, music lovers will demand to know who is to replace him on his dais in Philadelphia. And what would become of that proposed visit of the orchestra to South America next spring, with no Stokowski to lead it? True, Mr. Stokowski has his detractors as well as his admirers in Philadelphia, but there seems to be no doubt that the orchestra plays under his baton as under no other that has so far guided it. With Koussevitzky and Toscanini already pretty well occupied, what conductor with the Stokowskian flair is available?

Toscanini and Stokowski are scheduled to exchange bands for a few concerts next season. The Philadelphia and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony orchestras already are under the same management. It seems hardly possible that the process of orchestral amalgamation should be carried to the point of consolidating these two bands, or even of placing them both under one conductor. But what is to happen? The musical world is very eager to know.

Westminster Abbey and Its Sacristy

THE news of the official abandonment of the plan to provide Westminster Abbey with a sacristy has come as a great surprise, for in August last year the dean of the abbey let it be known that the matter was settled and that orders had already been given for the sacristy to be erected on the north side of the abbey. Having, however, submitted to the public demand that the architectural balance of the north front of the abbey should not be upset nor the well-unified composition of ancient wall and buttress be ruined by a building of modern design, the dean appointed an authoritative committee to consider anew the fourteen different schemes for the site of the proposed sacristy.

It reported as far back as last January, and, to the satisfaction of the large body of British opinion that was from the very beginning opposed to the official plan, it advised the dean and chapter to build a small sacristy near the Poets' Corner on the south side of the abbey. For six months after that nothing was heard of the sacristy proposal till the official notice the other day announcing the withdrawal of the private gift for the building of the sacristy owing to its anonymous donor's refusal to give his consent to the committee's recommendation.

Such an unforeseen outcome, it is little wonder, has not satisfied either the abbey's authorities or their critics. For both readily agree that a certain extension of the historic abbey is necessary. There can be, indeed, little doubt that, should a scheme be devised that would satisfy both the dean and the British public, the latter would be only too glad to subscribe the required funds for the building of the sacristy.

On the other hand, the importance of the tussle between the views of the abbey's ecclesiastical authorities and the more liberal conceptions of the lay public can hardly be overestimated. For the fact that in the case of Westminster Abbey æsthetic reasons have prevailed over confessedly utilitarian motives will undoubtedly form a powerful precedent, which it will be difficult to disregard in any future attempt to add to, or to restore, any ancient building in England.

Good News for British Steel

FEW events in recent history are likely to have such far-reaching and stimulating effects on the British iron and steel trade as the report just issued by the delegates of the Economic Advisory Council sent to investigate the condition of similar industries in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany and Czechoslovakia. While this report draws no specific comparison between British and continental rates of wages, the figures which it provides show that, despite the depression through which English trade has passed, the British iron and steel industry still pays its employees the highest remuneration to be obtained in Europe. It is calculated that wage rates in Britain are 50 per cent more than in Germany, 100 per cent more than in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and 140 per cent more than in Czechoslovakia.

But this is far from being the most significant item that emerges from a study of the report. For at last the old sense of inferiority from which the industry has been suffering for years has been laid by the heels. The habit of dwelling upon statistics of unemployment rather than upon those of employment, with the cast of thought which this kind of thing engenders, has spread abroad a groundless impression that the days of Britain's greatest importance in iron and steel are over.

As a matter of fact, the volume of trade transacted in Sheffield today, for example, is larger than in the boom years before the war. Yet the belief lingers, even in parts of Britain itself, that the British iron and steel trade is not efficient. This is the point on which the findings of the council are most valuable, for the delegates state emphatically that, according to their observation, the British iron and steel trade is, in respect of efficiency and management, and modernity and equipment of plant, equal, and in some ways superior, to that on the continent. If this report gains the publicity and attention it deserves, it will remove one of the obstacles that stands between the fifth most important British industry and prosperity.

Editorial Notes

From a newspaper in 2930: "The Jupiter-Mars Railroad has recently had on exhibition its original train. It seems incredible that it could have made the trip. Yet, doubtless in its day it received the appellation of the 'Planet Express.'"

Why not tack on to the paraphrased slogan, "A dollar for good government, not a penny for graft," this: "If that be penury, make the most of it."

Old England is looking for new homes, while New England is looking for old homes.

The New Russia: The Social Phase

By MARC T. GREENE

Mr. Greene, a frequent contributor of travel essays to the Monitor has now reached Russia on his latest journey around the world. He has set down his impressions of the Communist experiment—which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions—in six articles, of which the following is the second

THE social phase of life in Soviet Russia today is, if not the phase of most significance in the light of the great upheaval, probably that of the largest general interest in other lands.

"How are the people living there?" one is asked on all sides. "How do they amuse themselves, if at all, and have they any opportunities for recreation or diversion?" "Is there any encouragement of the arts, and have the people access to the old treasures?" "What about the 'Workers' Clubs' we hear of, and do they provide what the same establishments do in American factories?" "What is the position of women, and are they not in open revolt against the new marriage arrangement?" "If not, why not?" And so on. Or, as one woman asked me the other day, "When the Bolsheviki stole all the treasures of the Kremlin, how much did Lenine get, and did Trotzky escape with enough to live on for the rest of his life?"

I shall, therefore, endeavor to answer the above questions and to anticipate some of the others which spring at once to everyone's lips as soon as Russia is even mentioned.

I do not think that I need go far into the marriage situation, except to say that, so far as I could see, no one is in revolt against it; and for the reason that, with all its iniquities, it gives the Russian woman a far greater measure of freedom than she ever knew before, whatever her class. Nor is she compelled to adhere to the Soviet ceremony—or lack of ceremony. Marriage by the priest is still quite permissible, and if the union is recorded at the Soviet registry-office the Soviet laws as to support of children in case of separation, and so on, apply. The casualness of it all is, of course, its objectionable feature; indeed, it seems to me to be a menace to the whole social structure. Not improbably time will bring a good deal of revision of this, as it certainly will of many other existing laws and customs.

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But the position of women in Soviet Russia is that of equality with men. Women occupy many important positions under the Soviet. One is even "ambassadress" to Norway, the first woman in the modern world to occupy so high a diplomatic post. The village "Soviets" are directed by women almost as often as by men, for whenever a woman's ability is clearly equal to it her influence in any community as well as her wage is the same as that of a man. Any ill-treatment of women, any suppression, any deliberate discrimination, is that worst of all crimes in Soviet Russia, "a socially dangerous action," and punishable as such. In the old days many a peasant ill-treated his wife as a matter of course. Today he dare not even if inclined. And so it goes through the whole of the social structure.

Only blind prejudice would assert that all this has not brightened the lives of the women of Russia. The effect is already too obvious to be gainsaid. In the very bearing of the women as one sees them in the streets of Moscow it is apparent. They have gained a self-respect that few of them, of any stratum of society, have ever known until now. This, it will be understood, applies to the workers, to the Communists, to those who have, as the saying is, "accepted the revolution," and seen in it a helping hand out of the slough of despond in which their lives were mired.

To the others, those of the "disinherited classes," it, of course, does not apply. Like the men of those classes, they are, in a manner of speaking, "outside the breastworks." From the Soviet viewpoint, they are hopeless intransigents, entitled to no benefits from the new régime, by one means or another to be crushed, to be destroyed. Again the Soviet defense, "This is revolution—and revolution never compromises!" "Those who are not for us are against us."

* * *

"How are the people of Russia living, how do they find amusement and recreation and do they have any access to the art treasures of Moscow and Leningrad?" These questions can be answered readily by anyone who has been in Russia and who has taken the trouble to investigate at all. For myself, I went one evening accompanied by one of the linguistically equipped young women from the "V. O. K. S."—the "Soviet Society for Promoting Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries"—to one of the sixty workers' clubs of the capital. It was devoted wholly to the employees of a great rubber factory, and by 8 o'clock it was full of them, men and women and children; all cleanly and neatly, if simply, attired; all alert and interested and apparently happy. There were many things for them to do here in this club, which was in a new stone structure with walls almost entirely of glass so as to admit plenty of light. In the first place there was a café. Incidentally, this was the only restaurant in Moscow in which I discovered white bread. Plenty of other things were here too, meat and vegetables, butter and cheese, and other light refreshments as well as all manner of soft drinks, cakes and puddings, ice cream and "inspected" milk.

Adjoining the café was a library, a good one which included books by authors from every country. The young man in charge of it spoke ready English, and I chatted with him for some time. Next I visited the schoolrooms where, every evening, there are instructors for the workers in technical and academic courses of several kinds. During the day the rooms are devoted to the children. Every facility is provided for instruction of all classes and of all ages, for the fight against illiteracy is one of the great Soviet concerns.

It has been said that education in Soviet Russia, however, involves little investigation of the history, customs and institutions of other countries, and that is true. It is one of the weaknesses of the whole system, this sufficient-unto-ourselves policy, apparent in a hundred ways and on every hand. Yet in all the libraries, even in the prisons, known in Russia today as "houses of correction," there are, as I have said, books by the authors of every land, and they may freely be read by everyone.

* * *

On the lower floor of this workers' club was a gymnasium with adjoining baths. The gymnasium had all the usual apparatus. It differed in appearance not a whit from the gymnasium of any factory club in America. Finally, there was a theater in which the workers, paying a few kopecks, might enjoy each evening either a cinema, a musical concert by skilled players or a dramatic performance by members of some one of the numerous Moscow theatrical companies.

When I was there a film presentation of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" was given, together with a "topical" picture of life among the fishing villages on the far-away White Sea. The picture was Russian-made and on a par with such productions as "The End of St. Petersburg" or "Potemkin."

After the film we went out and joined the throng that was packing itself into the trams which, numerous as they are, are nowhere near adequate to the demands of the rapidly growing capital. It was a fair spring evening, and from the park just beyond came a rich odor of many flowers and budding trees. Small shops and cafés were open, the lights from the far side of the park gleamed through the trees, people laughed good-humoredly as they forced a way in and out of the trams—in brief, it was a picture of the normal life of any European city.

I suggested as much to my keen-eyed young guide from the "V. O. K. S." "Ah," she returned quickly, "you thought to find a lot of savages living in savagery, did you not?" "I did not!" I told her emphatically, "whatever others might expect. But—well, much that I *have* found is a revelation to me." And it has been.

* * *

Let us glance briefly at the Kremlin, treasure house of all treasure houses of all the world, with its store beyond compare of gold and silver, silks and precious jewels. We go there in a small party, having obtained through the ever-obliging "V. O. K. S." the necessary permit. Having some small idea of what is here, the reality so far surpassed my farthest-ranging fancies that I stand completely bewildered before one case of treasure after another.

We have but three hours to spend here when one could spend as many weeks. I have a fair acquaintance with the museums and galleries and treasure houses of Europe, but what matches the Kremlin? Carefully preserved, jealously guarded, pridefully maintained are these riches, though a distribution of them would have enriched an army of Soviet officials. It seems clear that nobody has interfered with them, despite popular notions. Probably nobody will interfere with them, for in art and ancient treasure, literature and music lie, in the Soviet view, the real sacredness. Even the ecclesiastic treasures are here, for they are deemed curiosities and thus worthy of preservation wholly apart from their religious significance.

The Kremlin is only one of the treasure places of Moscow. All the others, the great art galleries, all the historic landmarks of an historic city, are open to the people, to those who have "accepted the revolution." If the others go, if they move about much anywhere, they do so in considerable insecurity. They are under a ban, in jeopardy now and for the remainder of their lives. They cannot leave, they cannot even remain in either comfort or safety. "But," says the Communist, "they are not cut off. There is a place for them all in our ranks. They must accept the revolution." Once I spoke of these to my attractive young guide. "Isn't it a little harsh?" I said, thinking to appeal to her femininity. Quickly she responded, "It is revolution—and revolution does not compromise!"

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Another New World Example!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was recently published the story of a sample of genuine disarmament, achieved by the new President of Mexico in reducing his military budget by one-third, and devoting the millions thus saved to educational and engineering purposes. Now comes another Latin-American power, Chile.

As a consequence of the settlement of the old dispute with Peru, Chile is planning to reduce her army so that only the indispensable personnel for instruction purposes will be left. The annual contingent assigned to compulsory military service will be reduced so that only 30 per cent of the eligibles will be called.

In the Old World the Scandinavian lands are finding it quite possible to pursue the same policy of disarmament. If the smaller peoples find themselves able to prosper by disarmament, why not the greater powers?

Pacific Grove, Calif. EDWARD BERWICK.

"The Russian Investigating Committee"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the editorial in the Monitor of June 12, entitled "The Russian Investigating Committee," I think we need not be alarmed at the economic menace of the Bolsheviki, for there is none. They have been able to "carry on" because only a small portion of their economic system is communistic. The wealth of Russia is largely agricultural, produced by peasants in myriads of small units. The "dictatorship" has been able to carry on only because it was able to seize this great wealth produced by the peasants and divert it to the use of its urban population.

The Bolsheviki will not be able to produce farm products as cheaply as the peasants, and must sooner or later abandon the attempt. I have been a "commercial" farmer since I was nine years old. I have progressed from doing all my own work to using one hired man, then more, and many. In my maturity I have been managing "bonanza farms," and I say with the utmost dogmatism that there is not the slightest reason to believe that the bulk of agricultural production will or can be carried on by large-scale farmers under scientific management.

The minute the farmer ceases to produce by his own and his family's labor and care and takes charge of a bunch of hirelings, the law of diminishing returns begins to operate, and not infrequently turns his business over to the sheriff for the latter to divide its remains, if any, among his unfortunate creditors. C. E. UTT.

Tustin, Calif.

The Climate of Iceland

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of June 24, on the title page, under the heading "Boiling Springs to Furnish Heat in Iceland City," there is the statement that Iceland is a cold island, "subject to unusual rigors of winter."

A friend of mine who is a native of Iceland tells me that in many parts of Iceland the mercury rarely drops below 30 degrees above zero in winter, and that the summers are very mild.

Iceland receives its name from its towering ice-capped peak, which is the first view one has when approaching the island. LULA K. FOSS.

Corinne, Me.

"Amos-'n'-Andyitis"—"Sho, Sho"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Speaking of the concern of educators over the prevalence of "Amos-'n'-Andyitis" in connection with the editorial in the Monitor of June 24, here's a case which I heard of as having happened recently:

The president of a western university gave a talk to an assembly of students, stressing the importance of using good English and urging the elimination of all slang. As he finished he turned to the student body president and asked, "Am I right?"

"Sho, sho," the student leader replied.

Brookline, Mass. DAVID HART WENGER.